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THE INTERVIEW AT WARSAW.

MOST of the Continental journals have had something more or less probable to communicate to their readers about the intentions of the three Sovereigns now assembled at Warsaw, and one or two have ventured to publish detailed programmes showing what subjects are to be discussed, and even what decisions are to be arrived at, by those usually silent and discreet Monarchs. Is it the Emperor of Russia who has told, or has the King of Prussia broken faith, or can it be the Emperor of Austria who divulged the important secret? If neither of these suppositions be admissible, it only remains for us to conclude that our foreign contemporaries have been inventing; and thus it would seem that in countries where journalists are frequently prevented from communicating to their readers news which they know to be true, they console themselves by printing senseless gossip, of which, in a country possessing a free, well-conducted press the falseness would be at once apparent to every one. We cannot, for our part, believe that either of the three Rulers now conferring together at Warsaw writes political letters for the *Indépendance Belge*; but, on the contrary, are convinced that the only genuine correspondence which has appeared in connection with that interview is the epistle addressed by the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Napoleon. This, however, is not very explicit. It merely assures Napoleon III. that the meeting at Warsaw means no harm to him; but, if not, then whom in the world can its transactions affect? It certainly intends no good to Sardinia; but it is impossible to touch Sardinia without provoking France, and no Power can be angry with Victor Emmanuel, and not at the same time be irritated to a far greater extent against Louis Napoleon, who has made the King of Italy what he now is. Speculate as we may, we can come to no reasonable conclusion, either from the present or from the past, as to the special objects entertained by the three powerful Rulers who have come together at Warsaw; but, from the known policy of each, we may be sure that the Conference, in a general way, will be strongly opposed to any further change in the territorial arrangements of Europe. Then we can easily fancy Austria protesting that, if the Rhine territory be secured to Prussia, Venetia ought, just as much, to be guaranteed to her. No one,

however, can be sure that any such dangerous guarantee will be given, and the probability is that it will not.

Political morality is in such an unsettled state that no one can define the precise right of Austria to the Italian province, of which she has now held possession for nearly half a century. Has she as much claim to it as the English have to Heligoland and Gibraltar, and may she not, at least, remind the Emperor of Russia that he has no better title to Finland? It seems to us that the only reply to such impertinent propositions is that a Potentate has a clear right to his dominions as long as he can hold them; and when he can do so no longer it matters very little one way or the other what his right in the abstract may be. According to the modern political creed, subjects owe no allegiance to their Sovereign. They may be loyal if it pleases them to be so; but they may also deny the authority of their chief whenever he ceases to perform his part of the implied contract that exists between the ruler and the ruled. In these cases the expedient of divorce is recognised. If a King deserts his country or abandons the Government, like Francis II. at Naples, or grossly maltreats his subjects, as is alleged of the Austrian Emperor by the Venetians, then there are grounds for a permanent separation—only the trial must be commenced at the expense of the injured party, who, moreover, will be put to no slight loss if the action be not gained. If the Venetians will have nothing more to do with Austria, and thousands of them would rather die on the field of battle than submit any longer to her sway, surely there must be some cause for this deep rooted antagonism; and, at all events, the fact of its existence takes Austria's claim to her Italian province quite out of the category in which Prussia's title to her Rhenish territory must be placed. The one belongs to Prussia as much as any member of a family belongs to that family. Venetia, however, can only be regarded as Austria's prisoner. It would be fortunate for Europe if she could gain her liberty without the help of France, which values her assistance to the Italians at a price which other nations may perhaps consider somewhat too exorbitant.

The charter granted by the Austrian Emperor is of great importance, and will have the effect of placing Austria among

the constitutional countries of Europe. The Hungarians have every reason to be satisfied with it. A partial independence has been restored to their ancient kingdom; the legislative power of the Hungarian Diet is recognised as of old; and we are glad at the same to find the Austrian Government confirms its decree of 1848, by which Hungarian peasants were exempted from forced labour, and Hungarian nobles were no longer exempted from payment of taxes. The old Hungarian Constitution, so much praised by our London Radicals in the time of Kossuth's great celebrity, was the most aristocratic ever devised; indeed, as it took no account of any class in the kingdom but that of the nobles, it is difficult to understand why it should have been called a "Constitution" at all. We find a certain number of our Liberal journals evincing great displeasure at this first step of Austria towards Liberalism. Apparently, they would rather have seen that empire continue her despotic system, in the hope that it would one day be broken up by a revolution. Those, however, who remember that no revolution (in the sense of the French Revolution of 1789, which amounted to the total subversion of society) ever produced anything except anarchy, barbarism, and tyranny—first of the mob, and ultimately of a despotic ruler—hail the issuing of the Austrian Charter as a really gratifying sign. The Emperor at least shows wisdom, if not virtue, when he recognises the necessity of no longer governing his vast empire without consulting the wishes of its inhabitants.

In considering, then, the probable proceedings of the three allied Sovereigns, it will be well not to forget that not one of them is now pursuing the policy of his predecessor in 1815. The Emperor of Austria has just issued a plan of representative Government for the whole of his dominions. The Emperor of Russia is emancipating his serfs, reforming his judicial system, and (we mention this, of course, only as a sign) on his way to Warsaw travelled from St. Petersburg to Witha by railway. Lastly, Prussia is known to be on the most friendly terms with England. Whatever course, then, Russia, Prussia, and Austria may determine upon, we may regard it as quite certain that they will not enter upon any arrangement based upon the now completely-exploded principles of the Holy Alliance.



MIDDAY HALT OF GENERAL GARIBALDI AND STAFF NEAR THE PONTE DI CALINGUA.

MIDDAY HALT OF GARIBALDI AND HIS STAFF.

The sketch on the preceding page represents an incident connected with the march of Garibaldi through Calabria. The General, with a few followers, had proceeded ten miles in advance of the main body of his troops, to reconnoitre the country between Pizzo and Maida, the Neapolitan column being at this time in full retreat. Of the various individuals composing the group the sitting figure engaged in writing is the General himself; the standing figure with an arm in a sling is General Bixio, who, it will be recollected, was wounded at Reggio; near to him is General Turr, recognisable by his paleot; The centre figure, seated on the bank, is Major Leveson, who is occupied in plucking a fowl, while a Staff officer in the foreground is attending to the culinary operations. The men with pikes are Garibaldi's Hungarian Pike-Guard.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

All the Marshals of France, with the exception of Marshal Bosquet, have been assembled in Paris. On Tuesday they breakfasted with the Emperor at St. Cloud, and passed several hours with him in the council-chamber afterwards. It is given out that one of the subjects discussed in this council was the formation of an army of reserve; but there can be little doubt that eventualities connected with the general state of Europe were brought upon the tapis.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, congratulating the Austrian Government on the reforms just promulgated, and expressing regret that the Government had not sent a civil instead of a military Governor to Venice. The same journal reprehends the promulgation of a rumour that Baron Hubner had arrived at Paris to sound the French Government as to how it would act if Austria attacked Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian preparations in Venetia continue. General Benedek, who is henceforward to command the Austrian army in Italy, having become disposable in consequence of the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution, has already left Vienna for his new destination, accompanied by the Archduke Albert William. The Austrians have concentrated large bodies of troops between Rovigo and Mantua; nevertheless, the *Post* says, "The Cabinet of Vienna has given the most positive assurances to the French Ambassador at that Court that Austria is perfectly decided not to draw the sword unless she should herself be attacked."

The accounts hitherto received about the reception the Imperial charter (which we print elsewhere) are all favourable in the extreme. At Vienna an illumination had taken place. In Croatia, the people of which have been left to decide themselves if they want to belong to Hungary, or to enjoy complete provincial independence, the enthusiasm is loud. In Hungary, the upper and middle classes—the only ones who as yet know the details of the measure—declare themselves generally content.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A scheme of financial reforms has been drawn up at the Porte, and will, it is said, be carried into effect immediately after the Grand Vizier's return. In addition to the modifications already effected, this contemplates a further reduction of 10 per cent on all salaries of more than 2500p. a month. Beginning at the top of the official ladder, the appointments of the Grand Vizier, Capitan Pacha, and Seraskier are at once to be cut down to 50,000p.—this being in the case of the first Minister a positive reduction of 50 per cent on his salary. The highest of the other members of the Ministry and governors of provinces are not to receive more than 35,000p. a month; whilst his Majesty the Sultan voluntarily resigns 7000 purses a month of his Civil List, besides the greater portion of the revenues now derived from the Crown lands. It is estimated that the whole of the saving to be thus effected will amount to not less than 200,000,000p. a year. In addition to these sweeping retrenchments, the system of pensions is to be overhauled.

According to the *Levant Herald*, "the fall of Riza Pacha is expected, charges of great corruption having been made against him. He is supported by M. de Lavalette. He recently made a large present of diamonds to Mme. Thouvenel."

Fresh disturbances were expected at Damascus, and so much agitation prevailed that Fuad Pacha and the French and Russian Consuls had returned in haste. The British squadron left Beyrout on the 11th, it is said, for the Adriatic.

On the 27th of August a battle occurred in Persia, between a marauding army of 30,000 Turcoman horse and the Commander-in-Chief of Khorassan, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of 3000 or 4000 men.

AMERICA.

Symptoms of a negro rising had exhibited themselves in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, and a considerable number of arrests were made. Nearly all the negroes on two or three plantations, on hearing of the affair, took to the woods, more from fright than anything else. A patrol force had gone in search of them.

Mr. Lindsay addressed a meeting of merchants and shipowners at New York on the 9th, and was to meet them again to discuss the subject of the commercial relations between the two countries.

Advices from Mexico state that the British Government contemplated withdrawing diplomatic relations. Miramon had announced that the Liberals had rejected another proposal of the British Government for the restoration of peace.

Glowing accounts continue to be received from the mines of British Columbia.

INDIA.

The arrival of the Bombay mail brings us news from India to the 26th ult. Some misconception having arisen among the European troops as to the influence which the Act for amalgamating her Majesty's forces in India will exercise upon their condition, the Supreme Council at Calcutta had issued a notification of a reassuring character. It turns out that the order forbidding soldiers to keep "pets" in their quarters was unauthorised by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. That distinguished officer rightly considers them to be a "source of harmless amusement to the soldiers."

This mail also furnishes us with some account of the results of the indigo commission inquiry. That report is an emphatic protest against the present system of indigo-planting in its relation to the ryots. It declares that the ryots are compelled to engage, against their will, in the cultivation of indigo; and that "all the defects of the system can be traced to the want of adequate remuneration."

SUPPRESSION OF THE "GAZETTE DE LYON."—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree suppressing the *Gazette de Lyon*. The Ministerial report, proposing the suppression, says:—"Under present circumstances Government found it convenient to allow great liberty to the journals; but tolerance would be weakness if discussion were allowed to degenerate to injurious hostility and guilty provocations. For several days the portion of the press which pretends to represent the sacred cause of religion has redoubled its violence. An act of firmness becomes necessary. Conscience is troubled—authority and faith are assailed—by the conclusion that party spirit establishes between the passions and religious interests. Religion would be compromised if the most respected principles were lowered to complicity in the revenge or ambition which the country has so often repudiated. The *Gazette de Lyon* has signalled itself before all others by its incessant appeals for agitation, the perjury of its attacks against the Government, and the disdain it has opposed to the good advice of the Administration. Its number of the 17th instant, more especially, reached an excess that cannot be tolerated."—The following is the passage which is said to have more particularly caused the suppression of the *Gazette*:—"To what school of politics do you belong? Do you desire that we should tell you? Well, then, your ideal is Caesarism—that is to say, that degrading despotism which originated in those days when the Roman empire, rotten with vice, submitted to a master, and substituted for its ancient liberty the caprice and sovereign will of a tyrant, tempered by equality of slavery, by laws of spying and of treason, and employments of Court. Down with masks!"

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE TWO SICILIES.

THE late Ministerial crisis at Naples has ended in Garibaldi's yielding to Pallavicini on every point, the overthrow of Crispi, and the restoration of the popular good humour. We give some account of this affair below.

Events seem to justify Garibaldi in his dealings with the enemies in his front as well as with the factions in his rear. He has stood in an attitude of armed expectation, and awaited the time when, without further effusion of Italian blood, the Royalist force should dissolve before him. The event he foresaw is now in course of accomplishment. Cajazzo, for which so hot a fight had been fought, and which was the single Royalist victory of this campaign, has been peaceably evacuated. The line of the Volturno, of which Capua was the principal position, and in connection with which alone was that city of military importance, has been abandoned. The heights above that city are now occupied by the liberating forces of Italy. The fortified town is now no longer defensible, and, as a mere matter of strategy, the troops which have defended it so well must retire. The line of the Garigliano affords another resting-place for the King and his adherents, and preserves to him, for the moment, a small portion of Italian soil upon which he may still play the monarch. That Bourbon kingdom is now, however, diminished almost to the vanishing point, and the Liberator, we believe, still hopes that it may pass away peaceably without any act of violence.

A fight between the Sardinian troops under General Cialdini and a body of Neapolitan troops at Isernia preceded the evacuation of Cajazzo. Isernia is situated on the main road from the Abruzzi to Capua, about thirty-five miles from Capua. The Neapolitans met with a complete defeat, and left a General, 50 officers, and 800 men as prisoners in the hands of the Sardinians.

It was expected that King Victor Emmanuel would arrive at Naples on the 28th, and that the proclamation of the annexation vote will take place on the following day. The voting, both in Sicily and Naples, is almost unanimous in favour of annexation.

The following is Garibaldi's decree relative to his resignation of the Dictatorship:—

ITALY AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

To satisfy a wish cherished by the whole nation, I, the Dictator, decree as follows:—

The Two Sicilies, which have been redeemed by Italian blood, and which have freely elected me their Dictator, form an integral part of one and indivisible Italy under her Constitutional King, Victor Emmanuel, and his descendants.

On the arrival of the King I will depose in his hands the dictatorship conferred upon me by the nation.

The Pro-Dictators are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Caserta, Oct. 15.

G. GARIBALDI.

A telegram from Naples, dated Oct. 23, says that "Turr's division has received orders to be ready to start by sea: destination not known. The Hungarian Legion is to form part of it."

We regret to hear that one of Garibaldi's sons has died of wounds received before Capua, and that the other is a prisoner at Gaeta.

Six hundred and fifty English volunteers landed at Naples on the 15th. While the Emperor was anchored at Gibraltar something like a mutiny broke out among some of the volunteers. This arose from their having been forbidden to land, a measure for which the local Government, not Major Styles, was responsible. Some of the men went so far as to take a boat and row off towards the Spanish coast, but they were captured and brought back. However, the great body of the men supported the authority of their officers, and, with this exception, the voyage was characterised by no unpleasant incident. But Major Styles was arrested on landing, it seems: on what charge we have not yet learned. The volunteers as they passed through the city were received with immense enthusiasm by the Neapolitans. Thousands of spectators crowded the streets, and thronged the windows and balconies, applauding "i Inglesi," and showering bouquets on them.

SARDINIA.

Spain, Russia, and Portugal have recalled their Ambassadors from Turin. The entry of the Sardinian troops into Naples is in each case assigned as the reason for this step.

The Committee of the Piedmontese Senate, in its report on the Annexation Bill, fully adopts the views of the Ministry, both as regards Naples and for Rome and Venetia. While desiring the maintenance of the Pope at Rome, it no longer admits the temporal sovereignty, even in principle; and declares that the Romans ought to be admitted, within a given time, to enjoy the benefits of the institutions with which the rest of Italy has been endowed. The report proposes the adoption of the bill without any change.

THE LATE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES AT NAPLES.

We have lively accounts of the recent political disturbances in Naples, because there was a desire to postpone the vote on annexation. These scenes occurred on the 13th:—

Garibaldi came this morning to Naples, to resume possession of the government, after accepting the resignation of the Pro-Dictator. The Mazzinians posted up a placard declaring that the prohibition which M. Pallavicini had directed against the clubs was specially intended against their National Unity Association, but that Garibaldi, by an authorization from his own hand, had taken that persecuted body under his auspices, and that it was going to pacifically resume its meetings. On this announcement an immense manifestation was organised in the twinkling of an eye throughout the whole city. Great agitation prevailed here all yesterday, in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry and of the Pro-Dictator. Almost every man in the streets bore in his hat or cap a "Si," to intimate that he was in favour of immediate annexation; and whoever ventured to appear without the city with flags, and in the evening classes. Processions went through the city with flags, and in the evening with torches, the cry of "Si, si!" being raised every half-minute, with groans for the Mazzinians. Garibaldi, finding that the tumult increased, sent for the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and the principal officers, and said:—"I have been informed that the National Guard wished to make an armed demonstration. I should be sorry for that. They are angry with Mazzini, and they are to blame. Mazzini is my friend. He thinks, with me, that Italy cannot do without Victor Emmanuel. This is my opinion, and that of every clear-sighted man. If senseless men dare to excite disturbance, we are to them." Lieutenant-General de Sanguet replied:—"The National Guard I answer for: it does not wish for any armed demonstration, but the country is very agitated. I had learned with pain the resignation of the Pro-Dictator, and the postponement of the Plebiscite, and it loudly redoubles the Plebiscite and the Pro-Dictator." Garibaldi answered:—"Pallavicini is my friend, but he is too susceptible. I have accepted his resignation, and I cannot change my word. As to the Plebiscite, you shall have it; but you will also have the Parliament." However, afterwards the whole affair was arranged, and the resignations were withdrawn.

Then the Dictator addressed the people from the balcony of the Forasteria, the place whence he spoke to them on his entry into Naples. This is the first public appearance Garibaldi has for nearly a month in Naples, and as such created a considerable crowd, possibly of 3000 or 4000 persons. He was accompanied by all his Staff, and a good number of officers. He spoke very slowly and distinctly, and his words, as far as they could be taken down amidst the murmurs of the multitude, were these:—

My Friends,—There are persons here who, in consequence of certain changes in the state of affairs, have made themselves busy in exciting discontent and ill-humour among this brave people. That is the reason why I appear before you this morning to address you from this balcony.

You have heard of the doings of the "Cacciatori del Alpi" in Lombardy. Those persons who excite this discontent are the same who prevented me last year from marching at the head of 25,000 men, and many more who would have joined me, to liberate unhappy Venice. They are those who wanted to prevent me from my expedition to Sicily. They are the same who sent La Farina to Sicily to stir up discontent there, and who wished the annexation of Sicily alone, which would have prevented me from making war against Francis II. But we will counteract their intrigues. I assert it to this brave people.

You have, I trust, sufficient faith in Garibaldi to believe what he says; and if you are anxious in future—if dissatisfaction should again present itself, let the good people of Naples come to me! Let them send me a deputation of their own choice. Whether there be Counts or Marquises in it matters little to me. I will then explain to them, and through them to you,

the motives of my conduct; and rest assured that I know how to preserve both order and tranquillity.

I have to day letters from the "Rè Galantuomo" Victor Emmanuel. He will soon be among us, and will place himself at the head of his brave soldiers. Nothing shall oppose itself to our making ourselves a united people, and, in spite of all who wish to hinder us.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The news that the French Government, yielding to the entreaties of the inhabitants, had consented not to consign Orvieto to the mercies of the Pope, is, unhappily, not confirmed. On the contrary, General de Goyon has informed the Jesuits that they are at liberty to resume their functions in that city. The French have also occupied Montalto.

THE POPE AND HIS ARMY.

We read in a letter from Rome, October 15:—

With regard to the formation of a fresh Papal army, such contradictory statements have been made within the last two or three days in very high quarters that it is extremely difficult to know what is intended to be done. It has been most confidently affirmed that an army of 10,000 men was to be raised, but this appears to be preposterous under present circumstances and in the actual state of the finances. According to another account, all that will be done is to keep on foot the remains of the late army—to replace the released prisoners on the strength as they come in, and to continue giving them uniform and rations, chiefly because they cannot be allowed to starve. This is rather understating the case, for recruiting is certainly going on. Some persons believe that it is intended to maintain a small force—perhaps some 3000 or 4000 men—which, in conjunction with the 2000 gendarmes already existing, would suffice to maintain order in Rome in the improbable case of the departure of the French,—a departure, we may presume, that would occur only in compliance with a request from the Papal Government, if then. The probability is that in the upper regions a sort of double current is at work with respect to the army. Monsignor de Mérode, certainly the most bellicose of Churchmen, and who, had he been so fortunate as to live a few centuries sooner, could not have failed to become Grand Master of the Order of the Templars, would gladly see fresh legions mustered, and it is likely enough to be supported by the Pope, who is said to insist particularly on the enlistment of Irishmen—a singular and characteristically obstinate preference, considering the great deal of trouble given and the small amount of service rendered by the defunct Hibernian brigade. Cardinal Antonelli, on the other hand, who was always opposed to the formation of a Papal army, and whose sagacity in this respect has been fully vindicated by the result, cannot be otherwise than averse to a repetition of the costly folly.

SIGNS OF WAR.

A letter from Turin of the 21st says:—"The news of the day is serious, and the Government is on the alert. Five new battalions of the National Guard are to be called out, and the period of service of those already under arms is to be prolonged for forty days. As soon as the annexation of Naples shall have been officially completed, there will be a levy of 100,000 men throughout the whole of Italy, and it is hoped that there will be an army of 300,000 men in line by spring. The fifty-six infantry regiments now existing will be divided into four battalions. Some of the regiments have at present only two battalions, but a third is in actual course of formation. The fifty-six battalions of bersaglieri are likewise to be put upon a complete footing. The army of Garibaldi will also be regularly organised, and supply the cadres for new regiments. If Austria decides upon action, it is believed that she will not give much time for deliberation, and that her attack will be rapid and vehement."

THE CAMPAIGN IN UMBRIA.

We have now a connected and authentic narrative of the short campaign in Umbria and the Marches. A report from General Fanti to the King (dated Ancona, October 1), and Admiral Persano's report to the Minister of Marine, have been made public, and present many points of interest, the part played by the navy in the reduction of Ancona having the greatest novelty.

The campaign occupied not quite three weeks, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 30th of September. The Piedmontese General estimates the forces of the enemy at 25,000, and he calls the King's army "about one-third stronger." The Roman soldiers were posted in no fewer than six garrisons; but General Fanti, in framing his plan of campaign, went upon the supposition that Lamoricière would concentrate his forces, retire upon Rome or Ancona, or, keeping the field, select a central position and fight. Whether it was that the Roman Court really did not believe the Piedmontese would invade Umbria and the Marches; whether it was that they were betrayed, as the French Legitimists allege, by false promises of support; or whether Lamoricière could not concentrate, certain it is that he did not. On the contrary, he kept a considerable portion of his troops in garrisons, and retained less than one half for operations in the field. General Fanti's plan provided for any one of the three contingencies he had foreseen; and as Lamoricière really executed one of the projects, but with diminished numbers, he fell an easier prey to his opponents.

The two Generals, Fanti and Cialdini, moved upon a combined plan. Cialdini was directed to march as quickly as he could by Pesaro, Sinigaglia, and Jesi, in order that he might throw himself between Ancona and Macerata, and frustrate Lamoricière in any attempt he might make to enter Ancona on that side. General Fanti, at the same time, moved upon Perugia, and his object was Foligno, while a detachment from Cialdini's corps, striking off to its right, occupied Urbino, and, working along the ridge of the Apennines, formed the connecting link between the two columns, being able to reinforce either wing at pleasure. Lamoricière, having left garrisons in Perugia and Spoleto on one side, and Pesaro and Fano on the other, they fell an easy prey to the superior forces brought against them. By the 15th, when Lamoricière was marching from Foligno upon Macerata for the purpose of entering Ancona, Cialdini had gained Jesi and the Val d'Esino, and Fanti, having captured Spoleto with a detachment, had entered Foligno, and was prepared to follow the enemy who had just gone thence; while the central column in the Apennines was ordered to move from Gualdo Tadino into the Val di Potenza. At this time Lamoricière was gathering his forces near Loretto; one column of his foes was pouring down the Val di Potenza, another down the Val di Chienti, while Cialdini, by a forced march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-eight hours, appeared behind the Musone and Aspio on the heights of Castel Fido and La Crocette, just managing to bar the road into Ancona a few hours before Lamoricière could come up. In this masterly manner all the columns of the Piedmontese had been brought into close proximity, and were all steadily converging upon Ancona. In a week the Papal territory had been overrun, and the Papal General, after losing 2000 or 3000 men in his garrisons, was literally hemmed in by the Neapolitan frontier, the sea, and the columns of his foes.

Then followed the battle of Castel Fido. Lamoricière had literally no resource left but to fight that battle. General Fanti says that there was no disparity of the numbers of the troops on the ground, and he asserts that the force actually engaged on his side only amounted to 2525 men; but we must remember that troops not actually engaged help most potentially in the winning of battles. It is admitted that the fellows by Pimodan and Lamoricière fought with desperate and dogged obstinacy, as well they might, for no doubt they knew that their retreat was cut off on all sides. The rapidity and decision of the Piedmontese operations after the battle led to the immediate capture of a force deprived of its commander, who bolted into Ancona, and of its second in command, who died a soldier's death.

The siege of Ancona, which formed a fitting climax to this brief campaign presents many notable points. It began on the 23rd, and consisted of a series of combined attacks by land and sea. The land engagements resemble more a series of assaults upon an intrenched position than the siege of a fortress. The Piedmontese opened fire with rifled eight-pounders and smooth-bore 16-pounders. The troops stormed outwork after outwork, without waiting for breaches. By the 26th the enemy was driven within the walls, and a detachment crossing an arm of the sea, actually occupied the Lazaretto, which gave them the command of the town gate. The operations of the squadron had greatly aided the army. Failing to break the boom across the harbour, Admiral Persano caused his heavy frigates to steam up within short range of the sea defences, one ship, the *Victor Emmanuel*, actually

engaging a casemated work within fifty yards. The effect of the broadside fire was soon visible. Smoke began to issue from the embrasures, the artillerymen were seen running out, and presently an explosion split the whole battery into fragments, leaving nothing standing but the lighthouse.

The capture of the outworks, the appearance of the heavy siege artillery on the Monte Acuto, and the utter destruction of the sea defences, convinced General Lamoriciere that his case was hopeless, and in two days after this action he surrendered. The number of men who marched out of Ancona was 7000. This splendid success closed the campaign. The Papal army was no more, and Victor Emmanuel was able to take a wider flight, and speed him towards the capital of Naples.

A letter in the *Times* gives publicity to a document signed "Count de Quatrebarbes," in which it is asserted that, during the capitulation of Ancona, the Piedmontese land forces fired on the town. "While the conditions of the capitulation were under discussion the Piedmontese army, furious at having been driven back from the positions which they wished to occupy, and having, in point of fact, had very little share in taking the town, recommenced a fire along the whole line—in spite of the dispatch of flags of truce, in spite of repeated signals announcing the cessation of hostilities, in spite of Piedmontese naval officers sent on shore to prevent further slaughter, in spite of the order given by the Admiral to the seamen who had been landed to work a shore battery to return immediately on board, in spite of a letter written in the strongest terms by the Admiral, who would not participate in such infamous conduct. The bombardment and the cannonade continued from seven o'clock on the evening of the 28th to eight o'clock in the morning of the 29th. During all this time not a single shot was fired by the besieged. Thus for twelve hours did the Piedmontese bombard a defenceless town, contrary to the law of nations, and to every feeling of honour or humanity. Admiral Persano himself made a report at Turin of the persevering refusal on the part of the Piedmontese land forces to stop firing. I expose these facts to the indignation of all honest men."

THE FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

THE *Constitutionnel* publishes an article headed "French Policy in Italy," and signed by its editorial secretary. This article, which is considered semi-official, commences by energetically repelling the accusations brought against the Government of the Emperor by those who reproach him for not intervening in Italy against the Revolution, and by those who wish to see him sustain the Italian movement at all hazards. French policy could not, without compromising its most incontestable principles and its essential interests, hold either one or the other of the two lines of conduct. In taking part against Italy the Emperor would betray his origin. He would lose the character he holds from universal suffrage, by which he was elected, and would divest himself of the authority necessary to a Sovereign of France for the good of Europe. The more he is equitable to peoples the greater is the service rendered by the Emperor to the principle of authority. Besides, an intervention could only be a military occupation of the peninsula. What would Italy, England, and Europe have said? They would have looked upon the peninsula, thus protected, as a French Italy. The other attitude was equally impossible and dangerous. It would have made us an accomplice of the revolutionary state of things. It would have caused us to break with Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and have brought us to a general war. The Emperor would thus have changed his rôle. Moderator of the revolution, he would become its chief. Pacifier of Europe, he would become its terror. Arbitrator in questions of political equilibrium, he would lose the titles of his competency. Representative of national will, he would become a mere party instrument. Thus France could neither support revolutionary intentions nor absolutist reactions in Italy. What line of policy should she follow?

Here the article enters upon a consideration of the political conditions of each of the great Powers of Europe, and, having reviewed the state of things in Italy, it draws the conclusion that a Congress is possible, and defines the part France would take therein. The article concludes:—"An organised and powerful Italy in henceforth to the interest of Europe. In consecrating it by an act of high jurisdiction Europe would show as much prudence as justice."

PRUSSIA ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following is the text of a despatch sent by M. De Schleinitz to Count Brissac de St. Simon, the Prussian Ambassador at Turin, in answer to the Sardinian memorandum relative to the invasion of the Pontifical States:—

Coblenz, October 13, 1860.

Monsieur le Comte,—The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in communicating to us, through its Minister at Berlin, the memorandum of the 12th of September, appears itself to have desired us to impart to it the impression that these last acts, and the principles on which it has tried to justify them, have produced on the Cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. If we have not replied to this request until to-day, your Excellency will be able to appreciate the motives of this delay; for, on the one hand, you know how much we desire to maintain good relations with the Cabinet of Turin, and, on the other hand, the fundamental rules of our policy are too well known for you not to perceive the radical difference of principles that every explanation must necessarily establish between us and the Government of Victor Emmanuel. But in presence of the more and more rapid march of events we could no longer continue a silence which might give rise to misconstructions that we should regret, and throw a false light on our real sentiments. It is, then, in order to prevent erroneous impressions that, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I shall explain to you, without reserve, the way in which we look at the last acts of the Sardinian Government and the principles developed in the aforesaid memorandum. All the arguments of that document start from the principle of the absolute right of nationalities. Now, we are certainly far from wishing to dispute the great value of the *idée nationale*. It is essentially the openly-avowed moving power of our own policy, which in Germany will always aim at the development and the reunion of the national powers in the most efficient and powerful organisation. But, while it allows immense importance to the principle of nationalities, the Prussian Government cannot on that account admit the justification of a policy which renounces all the respect due to the principles of international law. On the contrary, far from regarding these two principles as incompatible, it considers that it is only in the legal way of reforms, and in paying respects to existing rights, that a regular Government is permitted to realise the legitimate wishes of the people. According to the Sardinian note, everything should yield to the national wishes; and, whenever public opinion is pronounced in favour of those wishes, the existing authorities have only to abdicate their power in the presence of such a manifestation. But a maxim so diametrically opposed to the most elementary rules of the right of nations could not be put in force without most serious danger to the quietude of Italy, to the balance of power, and the peace of Europe. To sustain this maxim, the road of reform is abandoned for that of revolution. Nevertheless, it is by resting on the absolute right of Italian nationality, and without alleging any other reason, that the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia has demanded of the Holy See the dismissal of its foreign troops; and that, without even waiting for his refusal, it has invaded the States of the Pope, the greater part of which it occupies at the present moment. Under the same pretext, the insurrections that burst out on this invasion have been supported, and the army that the Sovereign Pontiff had raised to maintain public order has been attacked and dispersed. And, far from stopping in the course it is pursuing in contempt of international right, the Sardinian Government has just given orders to its army to cross the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples at different points, with the avowed object of going to the assistance of the insurrection, and to effect a military occupation of the country. At the same time the Piedmontese Chambers are discussing a project of law having for its object to effect new annexations by virtue of universal suffrage, and thus to invite the Italian people to declare formally the deposition of their Princes. It is in this way that the Sardinian Government, while invoking the principle of non-intervention in favour of Italy, does not abstain from the most flagrant infraction of the same principle in its relations with the rest of the Italian provinces. Called upon to pronounce our sentiments on such acts and principles as these, we can only deplore them deeply and sincerely, and we believe that we are strictly performing our duty in expressing in the most explicit and formal manner our disapprobation both of these principles and of the application that it has been thought proper to give them.

While inviting you, M. le Comte, to read the present despatch to M. le Comte de Cavour, and to leave a copy of it with him, I take this opportunity, &c. (Signed) SCHLEINITZ.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CHARTER.

THE official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a manifesto of the Emperor introducing a charter (diploma), founded upon the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, to be binding on all heirs to the throne, to be drawn up for all the provinces, and to be enrolled among the federal laws.

The charter announces that henceforth the legislative power will only be exercised with the co-operation of the provincial Diets as well as of the Reichsrath. The number of members of the latter is to be increased to 100 by councillors elected by the Provincial Diets. The members are to be distributed among the provinces in proportion to their extent, their population, and the amount of their taxation.

The Ministries of Justice, Religion, and the Interior, as universal central authorities, are suppressed. The Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and one for Transylvania is to be established.

The Chancellor of the Hungarian Court is to be a member of the Ministry. The affairs of the other provinces are to be represented in the Imperial Councils by a Minister of State.

A special Ministry is to be appointed for Public Instruction. The judicial affairs of all provinces not Hungarian are to be represented in the Ministerial Councils by the President of the Board of Cassation.

The interests of national economy and commerce are to be represented in the Ministry by a Minister of Commerce.

The financial functions of the Reichsrath are to be considerably increased. The contracting of new and the conversion of existing loans, the mortgage and sale of the landed property of the State, are to be subject to the approval of the Reichsrath.

The customs, coinage, all monetary matters, credits, the regulations for the issue of banknotes, postal, railway, and telegraph affairs, are only to be treated by Government with the co-operation of the Reichsrath. Other legislative questions are to be referred to the competency of the different Provincial Diets.

The treatment of general questions relating to all non-Hungarian provinces is reserved for a conference of the Councillors of the Empire (i.e., members of the Reichsrath) representing those provinces.

As regards the representation of non-Hungarian provinces, detailed instructions are to be given to the Ministers of State on the basis of local self-government and the representation of all classes and interests in the Provincial Diets.

The early presentation of provincial regulations, drawn up according to these principles, and the convocation as soon as possible of the Provincial Diets, is ordered.

The constitutional institutions of Hungary are to be re-established. The Hungarian language is to be introduced as the official language in judicial, political, and administrative proceedings. The University of Pesth is to be reopened.

The abolition of the personal services due to landlords and of the privileges of the nobles as to exemption from payment of taxes is confirmed.

The representation of all classes of the country in the Legislature and the Administration is to be established as a principle.

The convocation of the Hungarian Diet is to take place with the least possible delay, on which occasion the inauguration of the charter and the coronation of the Emperor as the King of Hungary is to take place.

The administration of justice is to be carried on in the prescribed manner, and on the basis of the civil and penal codes until they are legally changed.

The Royal Curia in Pesth and the Stadtholdership in Buda are to be re-established.

As regards the claims of Hungary and the Servian subjects of Austria for public rights, an Imperial Commissioner is to be appointed to receive communications from the most influential persons representing the different classes. The decision of the Emperor is reserved until the presentation of the Commissioner's report.

Similar constitutional institutions are to be granted to Transylvania. The relations of Hungary with Croatia are to be settled by a joint representation of those provinces.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* also publishes decrees to the following effect:—

"Counts Thun, Nadassy, and Thierly quit the Ministry. General Degenfeld is provisionally appointed Minister of War; Count Szecsen is appointed Minister, without portfolio; Baron Mecser, Minister of Police, Chief of the Sections; M. Lasser, Minister and ad interim Chief of the Ministry of Justice.

Baron Nicholas Vay is appointed First Chancellor of the Hungarian Court of Chancery, and the Councillor of the Empire, M. Szagyeny, Second Chancellor.

General Benedek is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy, and General Count Mensdorf Commander of the Servian Voivodina."

This important diploma has been followed by an Imperial patent organising the representation in one province of the empire at least, for which the most conservative has been chosen—namely, Styria. Of the forty-two members forty are to be elective, but the Speaker is to be nominated by the Emperor. The representation is eminently that of classes. Six members are to be elected by the clergy, twelve by the proprietary, ten by the cities and boroughs, two by the two Chambers of Commerce, and twelve by the peasantry.

GARIBALDI'S DAY-DREAM.

A curious document, written by Garibaldi last spring at Nice, and describing such a state of European affairs as he most longed for, has been made public. It is as follows:—

Every one can see that Europe is far from a normal state, and one which is advantageous for its population.

France, which without contradiction occupies the first rank among the European Powers, maintains 600,000 men under arms, one of the greatest fleets in the world, and an immense quantity of employés for her internal security.

England has not the same number of soldiers, but a more numerous fleet, and perhaps a greater number of employés for the security of her distant possessions. Russia and Prussia, to maintain the equilibrium, have likewise to maintain immense armies. The States of the second order, if only by spirit of imitation and *pour payer de présence*, are obliged to keep up the same proportion.

I won't speak of Austria and of the Ottoman Empire, which are doomed to perish for the welfare of the unfortunate populations which they have oppressed for centuries.

One may well demand, "Why is Europe so violent and agitated?" Every one talks of progress and civilisation. It seems to me that we differ but little from those primitive times when men warred with each other for plunder. We pass our lives in threatening each other constantly, while in Europe the great majority, not only of the educated men, but even of those endowed with common sense, understand perfectly that one could pass through this miserable life without these constant menaces against each other, and without this necessity—which seems fatally imposed on the people by some secret enemy of humanity—to massacre each other with so much science and refinement.

For instance, let us suppose one thing:—Let us suppose that Europe were to form one State; who would think of deranging her? Who would dare to disturb the repose of Europe, this Sovereign of the world?

According to this supposition which we have made there would be no armies, no fleets; and these immense capitals, almost always wrenched from the wants of the people and squandered in an unproductive and fratricidal manner, would be used for its advantage in a colossal development of industry—in the improvement of roads, in the construction of bridges, in making canals, in the foundation of public establishments, and in the establishment of schools, which would redeem from misery and ignorance so many poor creatures, who in all countries of the world, however slight their civilisation, are condemned to become brutalised, and prostitute soul and body on account of the egotism, calculation, and bad administration of the powerful and privileged classes.

Well! The realisation of the social reforms which I mention depends simply on one great and generous initiative, because, I ask, in what circumstance has Europe presented more chance for these benefits?

Let us examine the situation as it is at present. Alexander II., in Russia, proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs. Victor Emmanuel, in Italy,

throwing his sceptre upon the battle-field, and exposing his person for the regeneration of a noble race and a great nation. In England, a virtuous Queen and a generous and wise nation, which associates itself with enthusiasm to the cause of oppressed nationalities. Lastly, France, called to arbitrate in Europe by the mass of her concentrated population, by the valour of her soldiers, and by the recent prestige of the most brilliant period of her military history.

To whom, then, belongs the initiative in this great work? To the country which marches as the advanced guard of the revolution.

The idea of a European confederation put forward by the Chief of the French empire, and which would give security and happiness to the world,—would it not be better than all these political combinations which torment this poor people and keep it in a continual fever?

The thought of the terrible destruction which one combat among the great fleets of the Western Powers would produce must shake with terror him who would think of giving the order for it, and probably these never would be a man so cowardly bold as to take the responsibility of it upon himself. The rivalry which has existed between France and England from the seventeenth century to our times exists still, but with infinitely less intensity now; and we mention this for the glory of human progress, so that a transaction between the greatest nations of Europe—a transaction which would have for its aim the welfare of humanity—can no more be placed among the utopias of noble-hearted men.

The base, then, of a European confederation is naturally traced to France and England. Let France and England frankly and loyally unite, and Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Roumelia, will instinctively range themselves round them. Finally, the divided and oppressed nationalities, the Slavonic, Germanic, and Scandinavian races, gigantic Russia included, will not remain out of this political regeneration, to which they are called by the spirit of the century.

I know well that there is one objection to the foregoing project—What to do with that numerous mass of men employed now in the armies and navies? The answer is easy. By sending away these masses we should abolish aggravating and dangerous institutions, and the mind of the Sovereign, no more occupied with the lust of conquest, with war and destruction, would turn towards useful institutions, and descend from the study of generalities to that of families and individuals.

For the rest, by the growth of industry, by security of commerce, the merchant navy would claim, at the same instant, all the active part of the navy; and the great quantity of works stimulated by peace, association, and security, would absorb all this armed population, if it were double what it is. War being henceforth almost impossible, armies would become useless. But what would not be useless would be to maintain the people in its warlike habits by a national militia, which would be always ready to suppress all disorders and every ambition which would dare to disturb Europe.

I wish ardently that my words should reach those to whom God has confided the holy mission to do good, and that they would do it, preferring their grandeur, based on the love and gratitude of the people, to their present and ephemeral grandeur.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

THERE are so many contradictory rumours in reference to the Warsaw Conference that we refrain from mentioning more than that the august parties have met, and that confidential meetings have been held by the Ministers of the respective Courts. Prince Gortschakoff and Count Rechberg are present at the conferences, but indisposition prevented Baron Schleinitz, the Prussian, at the last hour, from accompanying the Regent. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr Gruner, has gone in his place. There is a whole host of diplomatic functionaries of the three States holding ambassadorial posts in attendance to give special information if required. A Paris telegram informs us that "Count Kisseleff, before leaving Paris, gave explanations to M. Thouvenel in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to these explanations, the object of the understanding of the three Courts is, without departing from the system of non-intervention, to agree upon the principles for the regulation of their conduct in face of certain eventualities. Count Kisseleff, as well as Count Pourtalès, protested in a most explicit manner against the supposition that the object of the interview is to resuscitate the Holy Alliance."

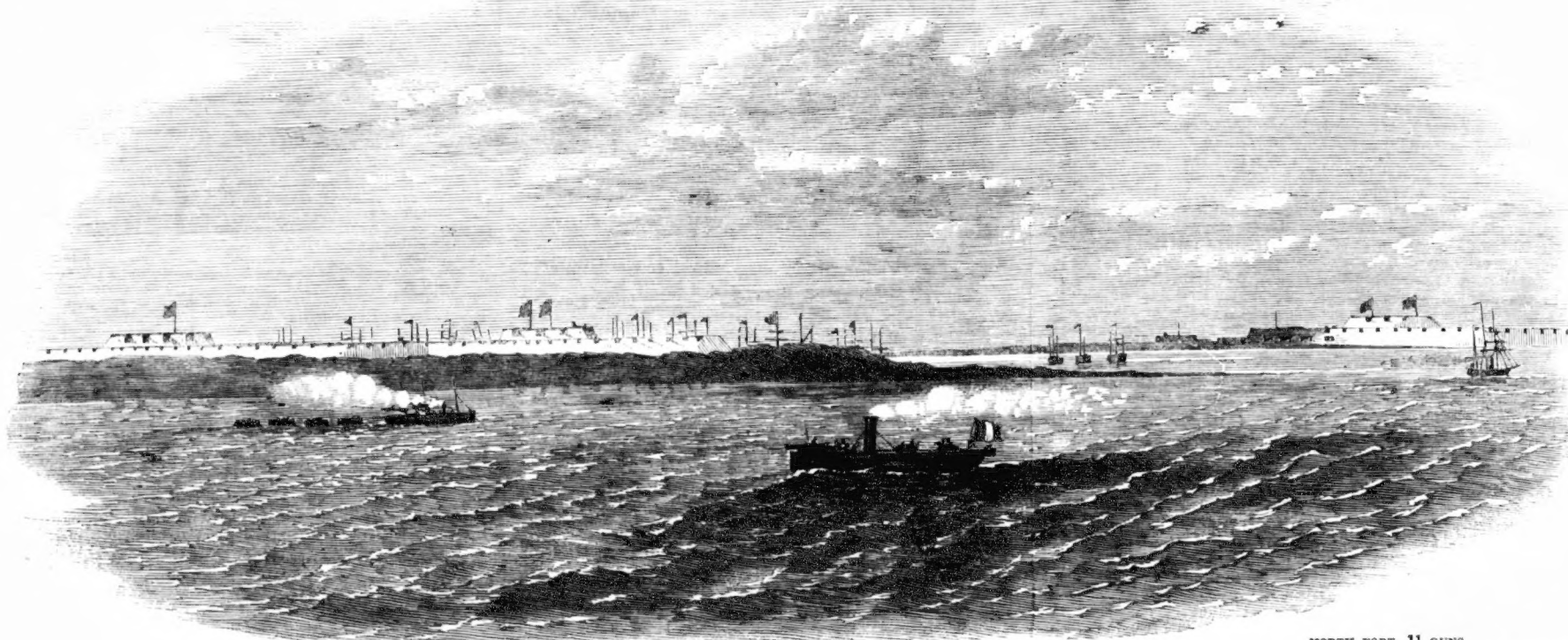
THE OUTRAGE AT BONN.

THE atrocious outrage perpetrated recently at Bonn by Prussian officials on the person of an English gentleman must still be fresh in the memories of our readers. The English residents at Bonn, it will also be remembered, published a protest against the abusive language applied by the Staats-procurator Möller to all English travellers on the Continent. For this act, according to a letter from Bonn in a contemporary, the whole machinery of pains and penalties which the Code Napoleon supplies has been brought to bear against them, and a State prosecution is formally begun.

On the 27th of September summonses were received by all the signers of the protest to appear on the following Saturday before the Untersuchungs-Richter, to answer a certain unspecified charge. All who were able to obey the summons, of course, obeyed it; and one by one were examined. Those who needed an interpreter had one, but the Judge and his secretary were the only other persons present. It will be seen at once to what an unfair disadvantage the accused parties were hereby exposed, and how easily men who were only anxious to speak and vindicate the truth might be betrayed, through the interrogatories of a skilful and practised lawyer, into some admission which could be construed in a sense unfavourable to themselves. They endeavoured, as they best could, to bear up against these difficulties, and, although they had no legal adviser at hand, they resolutely maintained, as a preliminary objection, what they had been assured by competent counsel was undeniable—viz., that according to s. 159 of the Straf-Gesetzbuch, no prosecution, arising out of a previous matter of complaint, could go forward until the previous matter was disposed of. The previous matter complained of in the present instance had been Möller's conduct. The Prussian Government had ordered an inquiry into it. The inquiry was not yet ended; and how could any second prosecution under such circumstances go on? But objection was useless; every plea was overruled, and the Englishmen were told that, instead of being allowed to appear as complainants against Möller, they must now stand on their own defence. What, then, was the charge against which they were to defend themselves? The charge of libel, alleged to rest on three passages of their protest; and s. 102 of the Straf-Gesetzbuch was cited to show the punishment of fine or imprisonment to which the offenders had thereby rendered themselves liable. They answered that they never wished or intended to libel anybody; that they had only declared facts; that witnesses were at hand to substantiate those facts. They were told that they were at liberty to produce their witnesses. The British Ambassador at Berlin has since formally demanded that the witnesses should be examined on oath in open court; and here the matter rests at present. Some of the signers of the protest have been examined by the Untersuchungs-Richter a second time; and one, three or four times.

The *National Zeitung* has the following remarks on this subject:—

We will dispose of this matter in a very few words. Whoever enters another man's house must conform to the rules which prevail in it. In Germany it is not considered seemly to convert the *coupe* of a railway-carriage into a prize-ring; whoever attempts to do so renders himself liable to be arrested by the police, who in arresting him would, in our opinion, only do their duty. We cannot suffer a foreigner to conduct himself towards a female in such a way as would, were he in his own country, expose him to public contempt. Those Englishmen who will accommodate themselves to the prevailing manners and customs, and happily, comparatively speaking, the exceptions are very few, will never have to complain of any lack of attention. Perhaps, in strict justice, the balance would be in our favour. Should, however, the English press seek to procure a charter whereby when they come abroad their countrymen shall be entirely unrestrained, and excommunicate every country in which "a rough knot meets with a sharp axe," it will be deceived, so far at least as Germany is concerned. Those papers which labour under the delusion that we will put up with insults for the sake of attracting a few English tourists to our railways and hotels may be assured that we will not do so. As to whether, on account of such miserable equalities, she withdraws from us her friendship and alliance, we are totally indifferent, convinced as we are that we shall have them again as soon as it is to her advantage to give us them, and in spite of our community of descent—not before. The entire excitement is superfluous. If the English press is anxious to do these tourists (who only leave their island in order to throw off all social trammels and give themselves out for "high caste," while at home they play but the most subordinate part) a real service, they must at once place the whole Continent under an interdict, then there will only remain the choice of a tour to Egypt or Hindostan.



H.M.S. GUN-BOAT "SLANEY" TOWING TROOP-BOATS.

SOUTH FORT, 14 GUNS.

FRENCH GUN-BOAT.

NORTH FORT 11 GUNS.
H.M.S. DESPATCH-BOAT "MOHUR."

THE WAR IN CHINA.—ENTRANCE TO THE PEHTANG RIVER.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE PEHTANG RIVER.

A CORRESPONDENT, dating the 9th of August, from one of her Majesty's ships off the Peiho, sends us the accompanying Sketch. He says:—"It represents the entrance to the Pehtang-ho, or River of Pehtang, the north fort being on the right and the south on the left. It was about 800 or 1000 yards to the west of this, on a narrow spit of land (hard mud) that our troops landed on the 1st of August, about four o'clock in the afternoon, under cover of the gun-boats, all of which were within range of ordinary guns. However, you have doubtless heard that there was no resistance offered, and beyond a few infernal machines, which were of an ordinary nature, fired by flint, and one or two sham cannon, there was little to engage attention. After we had taken full possession and planted our flags the gun-boats steamed up at midnight, and from that time to this there has been a never-ceasing communication between the fleet and the shore, which, being at a distance of six miles, makes it rather heavy work, and the sooner it is finished the better all parties will be pleased. You will observe one of our gun-boats towing troop-boats: there is scarcely rest for them day or night. The Admiral's flag at the fore on board the *Coromandel*, anchored just above the forts, is just visible from the channel; and you may remark in the foreground

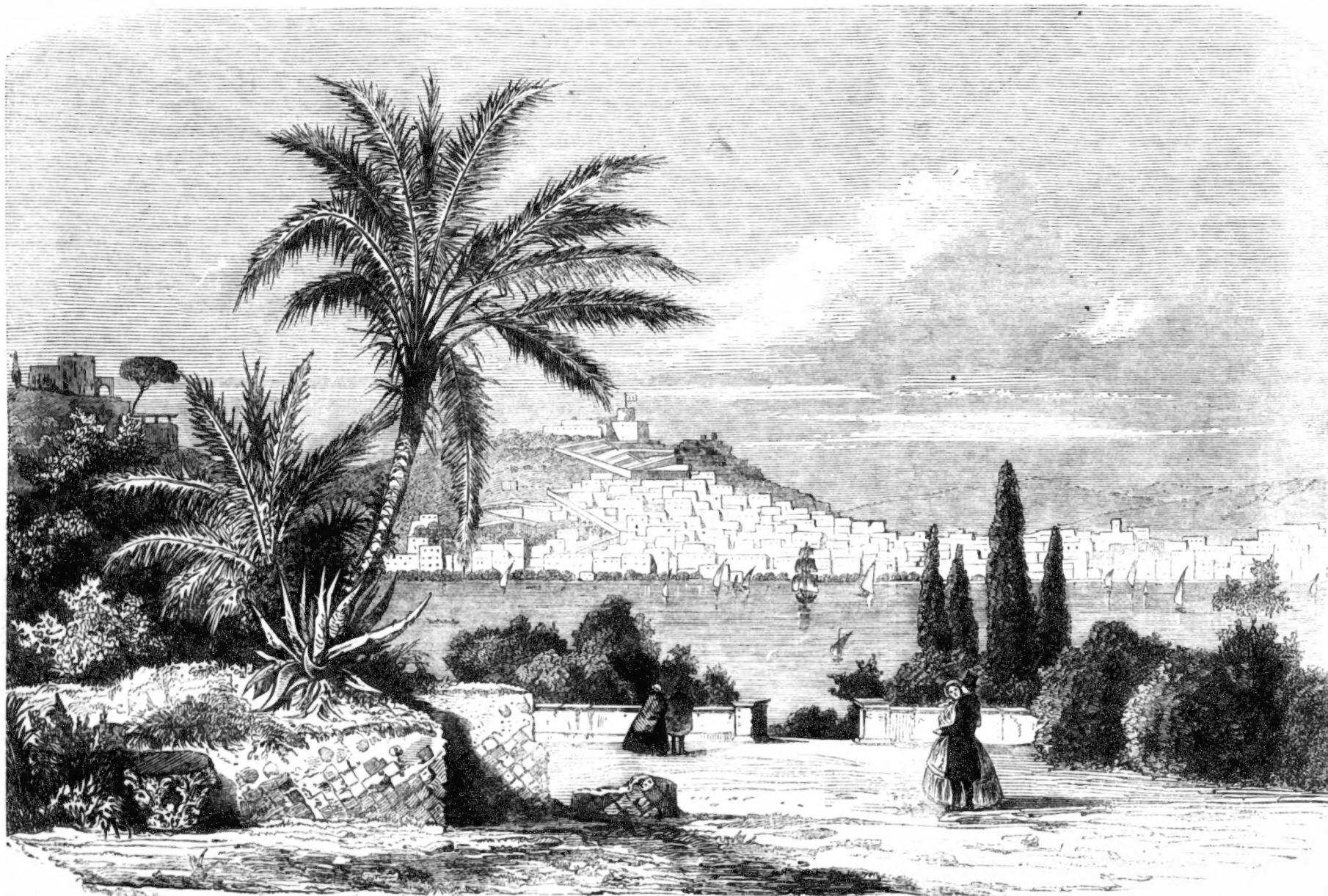
a curious piece of naval architecture, in the shape of one of the new French gun-boats, carrying one heavy 68-pounder, and of good steaming power, as I observed the day she went in with our expedition. This is one, and only one, of those much-talked-of iron boats which came piecemeal by overland route; and, we are told, this one had the last rivet made fast but an hour before she got up steam. The French have succeeded in mustering three gun-boats to our fifteen or so; but they have, I think, two two-deckers. The Russians and the Americans have each a frigate and a corvette looking on.

"The Peiho Forts, as seen through the glass, look far from gentle; on the contrary, they have a very grim and sombre appearance, set out in bold relief by the ominous silence which pervades the whole country round. Probably a good ten days will pass before we attack them, for we have in view the clearing out of an intrenched camp which has been found not far from our present position; and that is to be in a day or two, I hear. By-the-by, on the 2nd we made a reconnaissance, which brought this said camp to light. Some of the enemy's jingalls were of considerable range, and surpassed expectation, so that we lost two or three dead out of fifteen wounded, and that without our doing much damage to them; in return. However, we mean to show them our play in a short time.

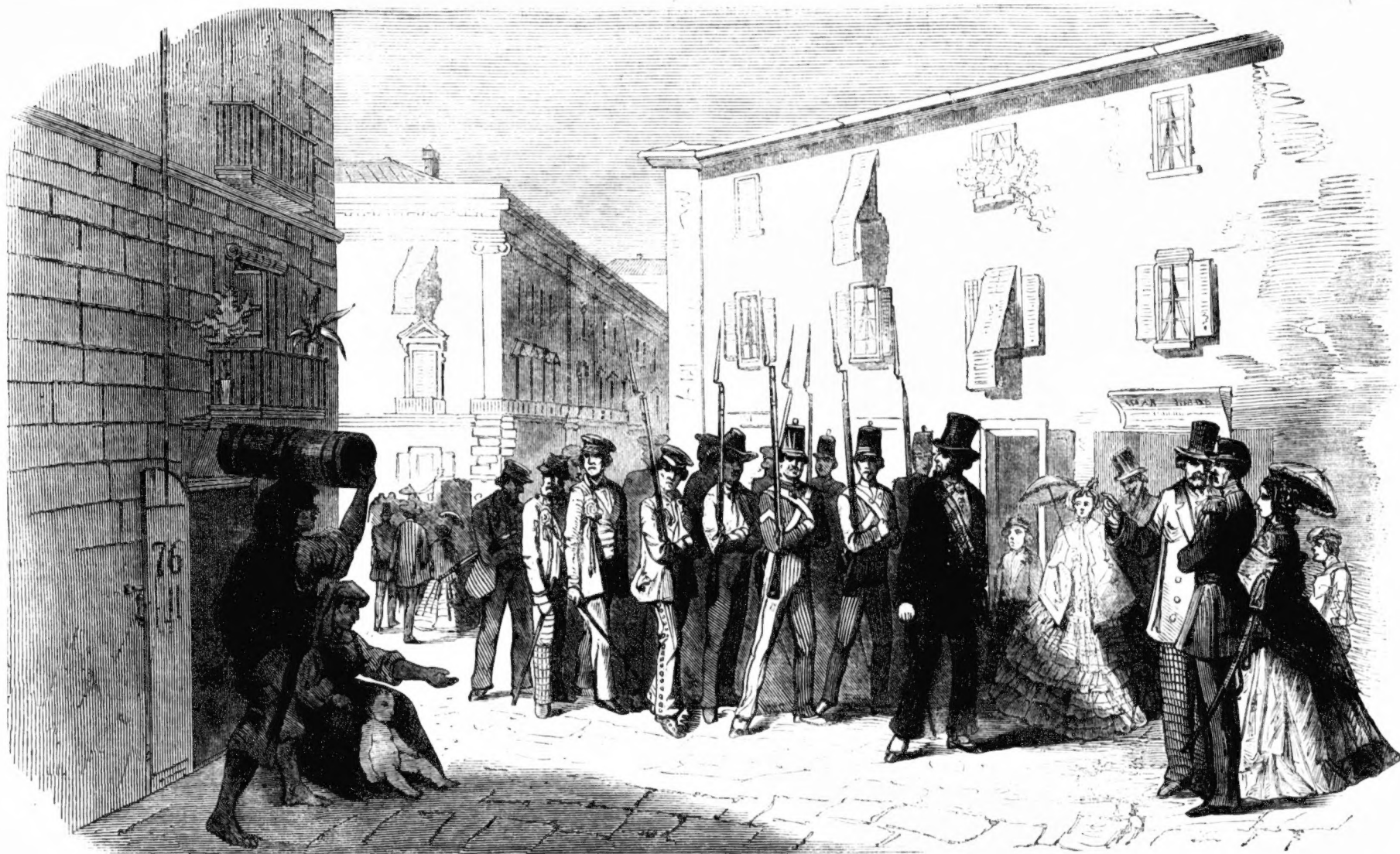
E. R. C."

SANTA LUCIA AND CASTELL L'UOVO IN NAPLES.

FORT St. Elmo, the great State prison of Naples, rears its proud and menacing head high over the capital, frowning darkly over the surrounding expanse of land and sea. This fort was built under the dominion of the Spaniards, "for the purpose of holding in check the restless Neapolitan population," and no other lot has been assigned to it, even to the most recent time; for the fort is too distant from the sea to offer any effectual resistance to an attack from that direction. The rulers of Naples have always looked upon St. Elmo as their surest prop of safety, and for that reason the fortress has been invariably well kept up, and has undergone frequent extension. On the horrors of its dungeons we need not here dwell; they have been made sufficiently notorious by recent disclosures. The Italian tricolor, the banner of hope to the inhabitants of the fair peninsula, now waves cheerfully from the tower of the fearful prison, as seen in our Illustration. No less important in maintaining the tranquillity of Naples was the old Castell l'Uovo, which is prominently portrayed in our Engraving. It is picturesquely situated at one side of the harbour, standing on a dark mass of rock on the very margin of the sea. The guns of Castell l'Uovo range over the busy streets of Santa Lucia, the principal suburb of Naples. In those streets which run direct down to the sea are situated



THE FORT OF ST. ELMO, NAPLES.



NEAPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. GROB.)

all the best hotels of the capital. To foreigners visiting Naples Santa Lucia is a favourite place of residence, for in no other part of the capital is the sea breeze so deliciously cool and refreshing, and no other point commands so splendid a view of the noble Gulf and the ever-active crater of Vesuvius. A bridge connects Castell l'Uovo with the shore; and at the extreme southern point of the fortress there is a signal-telegraph, which is kept incessantly at work.

THE CAMORRISTI AND GUAPPI OF NAPLES.

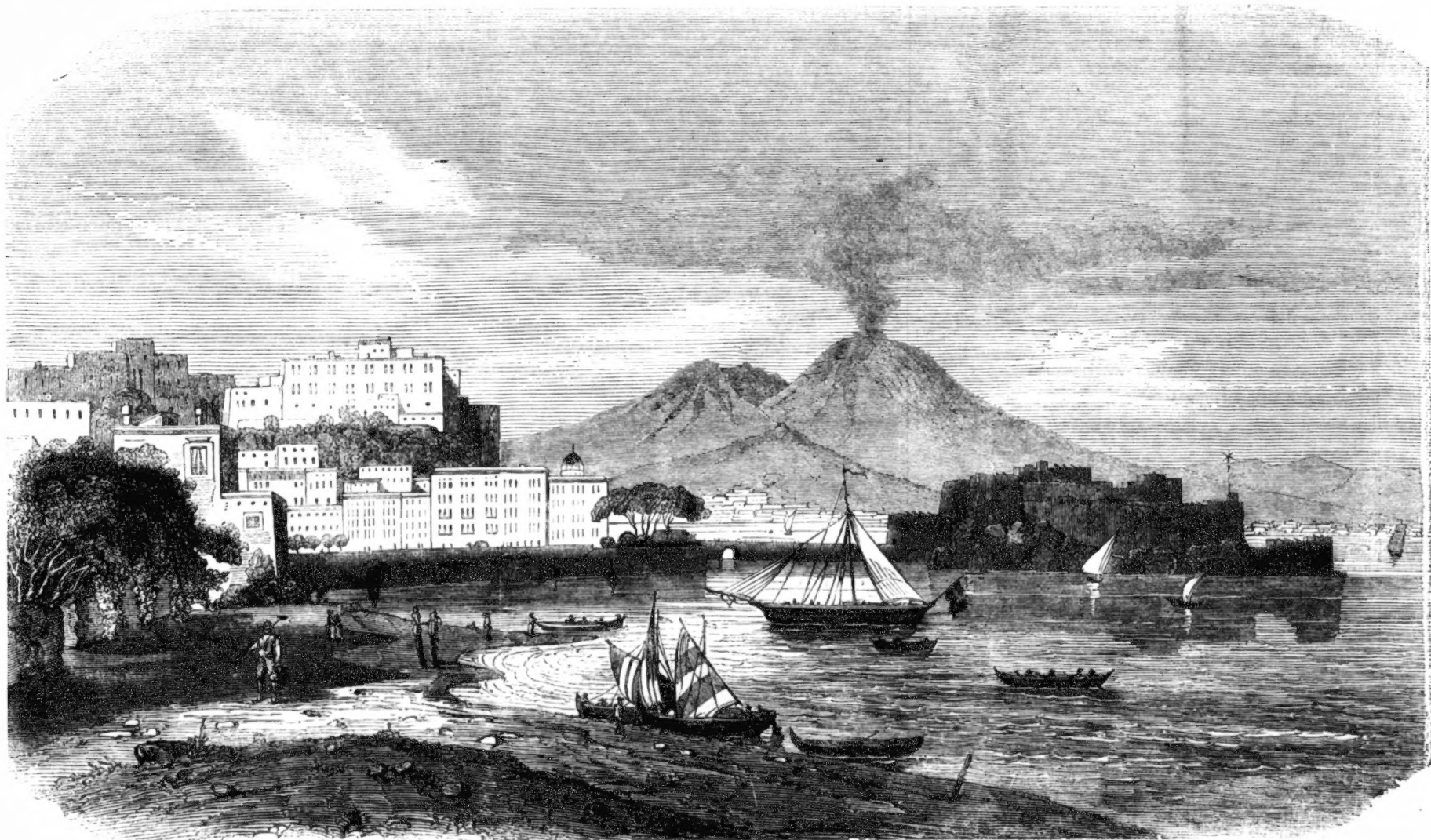
OUR illustration represents a patrol of the Neapolitan gendarmerie-police, headed by an inspector in plain clothes. The group in the rear of the patrol are men belonging to the classes called "Camorristi" and "Guappi," and they are about to be enrolled in the gendarmerie-police. Of the peculiar classes of the Neapolitan population distinguished by

the above designations, it is not very easy to convey an accurate idea, for nothing of a corresponding kind exists in any city except Naples. The lazzaroni, it is well known, are under the guidance and command of chiefs called "Capolazzaroni." These chiefs or leaders are men who have risen from the lower ranks of their class to the attainment of a certain degree of competency, or even wealth, and they limit their operations to exercising political influence over the lazzaroni of a certain district of the Neapolitan capital.

Not so the Camorristi, whose name would seem to be derived from the dialectal term "la camorra," signifying "forced tribute." Most of these men, though sprung from lazzaroni parentage, have in their early youth been employed in some regular business; but on approaching the age of manhood they usually become weary of work, and devote themselves to the enjoyment of the *dolce far niente*. They then become professional thieves, and maintain a close intercourse with the dregs of

the population, over whom, partly by threats and partly by promises, they gain an extraordinary ascendancy. Many of the lower order of people in Naples are, indeed, so intimidated by the Camorristi that they submissively obey their unlawful mandates and readily assist them in their depredations. They become their accomplices in the commission of robberies; in other words, they lend willing aid in the exaction of forced tribute, payable either in money or goods.

In the beginning of the reign of Francis II. a great number of Camorristi were banished from Naples to the adjacent islands; but, taking the benefit of the amnesty which ensued on the proclamation of the Constitution, they returned to the capital and renewed their former course of life. The special tact and local knowledge possessed by the Camorristi, and, above all, their mysterious power of influencing and controlling the common people, suggested to the Government of King Francis the idea of employing them in the police force. Possibly it was



SANTA LUCIA, NAPLES.

deemed expedient to try the effect of the homœopathic system on the Neapolitan mob, or perhaps the experiment was made in conformity with the old Italian maxim, "A rogue is to be caught only by a greater rogue than himself."

The Guappi a class of men of the same stamp as the Camorristi with the exception that they are for the most part employed in some regular business, and confine their operations merely to the influence they possess over the people. In this respect they bear a close affinity to the Capolazzaroni.

IRELAND.

AGED BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—In the *Dublin Gazette*, Feb. 8, 1731, the following particulars are given:—"Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Curate of St. Peter's (Dublin), married in that church James Thompson, of Kevan's-street, shoemaker, and Agnes Roberts, of the same street. Both their ages added together make above a hundred, three score, and sixteen years. The bridegroom averred, and convinced by several good circumstances the minister, that he was ninety odd years of age; and the bride that she was above eighty-six years old. They said they were both married before, and the bride appealed to the whole street for the truth of her age, it being well known to them all that she had been a great-grandmother some years. The discourse on the occasion was so great that the church and churchyard could not contain the people. Some pews were broken down, and a great number of persons hurt. The new-married couple were obliged to be locked up in the vestry until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the mob dispersed."

MURDER.—Intelligence has just been received in Dublin that Alderman William Sheehy, of Limerick, was murdered on Monday night at his residence near Tulla, in the county of Clare. The head, it is said, was quite severed from the body. The house was afterwards set fire to and burnt. The cause assigned for this diabolical act is that the deceased Alderman had recently served certain ejections. Five persons have been arrested on suspicion.

ABOLITION OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.—The *Cork Herald* undertakes to predict that this office is doomed:—"We can state on credible authority that one of the earliest measures to be introduced by the Government during the next Session will be a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

SCOTLAND.

THE EDINBURGH MURDER.—The *North British Daily Mail* says:—"Great excitement has been occasioned in Berwickshire by an unlooked-for revelation which may lead to the clearing up of the murder in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in August last. At the risk of any inaccuracy in the first edition of the story circulating from mouth to mouth we subjoin the following particulars:—Some time ago a dissipated Yorkshire tailor, who had been working in the village, left for Edinburgh, in order to witness the Rifle Volunteer Review. He took to drinking there, remaining till his means were exhausted. Circumstances led him into the company of the girl on the night of the murder, and for the sake of the small sum of 3s. 6d. in her possession he perpetrated the atrocious act. A companion had been secret with him or been privy to the murder, and he told it as a profound secret to the man who now makes the confession, and who, from the upbraidings of conscience, had been unable to conceal the matter longer. The authorities in Dundee immediately made inquiry into the case. Wooltorse, the name of the alleged murderer, left, as the deponent affirms, for Yorkshire."

THE PROVINCES.

CONJURING WITH A VENGEANCE.—For some days prior to Tuesday evening of last week large bills were posted in the town of Warrington announcing to the inhabitants that the "celebrated Wiljalba Frikell's performance" would be given in the large room of the Lion Hotel on that evening. At the hour appointed the room in question was crammed by a large and fashionable audience to witness the wonderful feats of the "wizard." On a raised platform were exhibited all the mystic paraphernalia proper to the occasion. Presently the magician himself made his appearance, and, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to display his powers. The performance continued but a very brief time, when a strange commotion was apparent in one part of the room, and the words "impostor" and "humbug" were very audible. At length a gentleman sprang on to one of the seats and called out to the performer, "Are you Wiljalba Frikell?" Upon this a terrible uproar arose, in the midst of which a score of voices were heard repeating the question. The dismayed "professor" then stepped forward and said, "Allow me to explain," but was met with, "Answer the question—yes or no. Are you Wiljalba Frikell?" "No," was the reply, "I am not Wiljalba Frikell, and I never said I was." "Never said you were!" shouted several of the indignant audience; "look at your bill!" "Well," retorted the counterfeit wizard, "my bill does not say that I am Wiljalba Frikell, but that Wiljalba Frikell's performance will be given." On hearing this explanation many of the audience rushed to the door, and demanded their money back—a demand which, we believe, in every case was complied with. To those who, amused at the audacity of the "professor," remained, that individual essayed a further explanation. He said he had tried the thing in his own name without success, and that if he had continued he must inevitably have starved. It then struck him to have his bill drawn up in such a manner that, though he did not literally pass himself off as the real Frikell, the public might still be led to consider him to be that personage; and since then he had made "lots of money." In conclusion, he offered to go through the performance as well as the individual he was personating; which he did, it appears, to the satisfaction of those who remained.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CARPENTERS' DISPUTE AT BATH.—A deputation from the employers met a deputation from the workmen last week, when an arrangement was made that will prove satisfactory to both parties. The employers agree to make an immediate advance of 1s. per week on the present rate of wages; to give another 1s. from the 1st of March next; and a third 1s. from September next. The men are to leave work on Saturdays at five o'clock from the 1st of March, and at four o'clock from September next. For work executed at three miles from Bath they will be paid 4s. per day above their ordinary wages, and 6d. per day for work done at a distance of six miles. When at work in the country at a less distance than three miles they are to proceed earlier in their employers' time and to return in their own time. A general meeting of the operative carpenters was held yesterday evening, when these terms were presented and unanimously adopted. The men resumed work on Monday. At the interview of the deputations the employers expressed their readiness to render the men every assistance in establishing reading-rooms and libraries, and in otherwise promoting their social well-being.

CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT WORCESTER.—The Conservatives of Worcester were to have given a grand banquet on Thursday at the Guildhall in honour of their recently-formed association. It was expected that at least 500 guests would be present, and that the company would include Earl Basingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Ingestore, Lord Eimley, Sir John Pakington, the Hon. F. Lygon, and many other political speakers.

LORD BROUGHAM AT HUDDERSFIELD.—A very interesting meeting was held at Huddersfield on Saturday, which was attended by Lord Brougham and four members of Parliament. The occasion was the annual soirée and distribution of prizes in connection with the local Mechanics' Institution. Lord Brougham alluded in affecting language to the fact that, thirty years ago, he was member of the West Riding, and that during the intervening period many of his old friends had passed away. In the course of his speech he made some good practical suggestions with regard to the management of mechanics' institutions. He particularly urged that the committees of these institutions should, for the most part, be composed of working men. His Lordship renewed his oft-repeated testimony against the evils of intemperance, and concluded by expatiating on the value to mankind of rich benefactions as the one which Mr. Brown has just conferred upon the people of Liverpool.

DARING OUTRAGE IN DREYDISHIRE.—A desperate attempt at murder and robbery was committed on the wife of Charles Wood, labourer, residing near Church Brougham. A tramp called at the house, opened the door, and walked in, having a mask over his face. Seeing no one but the wife in the house he demanded her money, and on her saying she had none he slapped her in the face, and knocked her down, then fell upon her, drew out a clasp-knife, and attempted to cut her throat. She, lifting up her left arm to prevent him, received a severe wound upon it, and another across her breast, each cut from three to four inches in length. He then seized her dress, tore her pocket from her, and took out of it one half-sovereign, six shillings in silver, and three-halfpence in copper. He then left her. She raised an alarm, and her husband, who was at work a short distance off, came to her, and then gave information to the police, who forthwith proceeded to the spot.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AT LIVERPOOL.—A meeting was held at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, a few days since, to inaugurate the local association recently formed in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The chair was occupied by Lord Brougham; and on the platform were Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, the Bishop of Chester, the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P., Sir John Bowring, G. W. Hastings, Esq., the Rev. J. S. Howson (Principal of the Collegiate Institution), Mr. Joseph Hubback, Mr. Theodore Rathbone, Mr. William Brown, Mr. Dee Hamel, &c. &c. The Lord Bishop of Chester proposed a resolution, which was carried unanimously, relative to the appointment of a council, of which Mr. William Brown is to be the president.

LORD BROUGHAM AT HUDDERSFIELD.—On Saturday evening the annual soirée and distribution of prizes in connection with the Mechanics' Institution—an institution of great value, and well and efficiently managed—was held in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. The event was one of general importance, in consequence of the presence of several distinguished guests on the occasion. The prizes were distributed by Lord Brougham, who delivered the opening address. His Lordship was received with quite an ovation of applause, and the whole of the audience, on his appearance, joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," the venerable nobleman being thereby affected to tears. On the platform, amidst a number of local gentry, were the Right Hon. Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P.; Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.; James Stansfeld, Esq., M.P.; E. A. Leatham, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Francis Stuart Wortley, and other gentlemen. The spacious hall was crowded to excess, and numbers were unable to gain admittance.

TWO MURDERS IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—A farmer named Price was lately murdered near Brecknockshire while returning from a sale. He there met some of his neighbours, with whom he had been on bad terms for some years. In the course of the afternoon some high words were exchanged between them, after which he started for his home, about two miles from the place. As he did not return his stepson went in search of him, and discovered him dead in a field near his own house. By his side was a watch chain, not his property, and a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the suspected owner of the article.—On Saturday a middle-aged woman residing at Gwyn Vechan, near Cricheffwell, was shot by a young man, her own nephew, and died in a few minutes. Statements made by the nephew give the affair the aspect of murder, and not of accident, and he is in the custody of the police, awaiting the result of an inquest.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The certificates awarded by the University of Oxford, and the prizes offered by the local committee to candidates who have passed the Oxford local examination held a short time ago in Exeter, were presented at a public meeting held in the Guildhall, Exeter, a few days since. In the course of the proceedings Sir J. Coleridge alluded to the fact that the "religious examination" was optional, and in some districts had much declined. He said "the master if pressed for time will omit that which is not compulsory, and the boy if pressed for time will omit the study of it. It is to be lamented on all hands if the religious examination should dwindle down as it threatens to do, in the way I have pointed out. Now, that is not, as it seems to me, the only thing that is suggested by this circumstance. All that we profess to do, and all that the university professes to do, is to examine. If it were possible, in addition to examination, to have inspection, that or any similar evil could never occur. And it seems a very important thing to observe the great distinction there is, and they are both important in themselves, between examination and inspection. If it is in the power of masters of schools who are preparing pupils for examination to direct their attention to particular things in respect to those young men who are likely to distinguish themselves, and who are coming forward here to acquire honours, it is thus in their power to devote a vast deal more of their attention to the young men who were put forward as candidates for honours than to the other young persons in their schools. That will always be the consequence of having nothing but examination."

CIVILITY REWARDED.—Two young women who, about eight years since, were assistants in the shop of a hosier at Bristol, last week received the agreeable information that they were legatees for £100 each, free of legacy duty, under the will of an eccentric old lady of Crewkerne, lately deceased. The money was bequeathed for "civilities received" from them on visiting the shop in which they were engaged. A clerk in one of the branches of Sheeky's Banking Company is also remembered to the extent of £500 for his "politeness" in picking up and handing the old lady a bundle of notes which she accidentally dropped in the bank.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—Whilst the Curate of St. Nicholas, Guildford, was delivering his discourse on Sunday, he made a sudden pause, and exclaimed, "Shut that book!" At first there was no response to this command, and the preacher repeated it. The gentleman to whom it was addressed then replied, "It's the Bible," but the appeal was reiterated, and a few more words passed between the pulpit and the pew. At length the gentleman took up his books and left the church, accompanied by his wife.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

THE steamer Connaught, of the Galway line, has been lost. She sprung a leak 160 miles off Boston. She afterwards took fire, and was abandoned. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved. A passenger by the *Connaught*, Mr. Whittall, of New York, has furnished the following account of the destruction of that vessel.

Passing the circumstances of the voyage from Galway, which port she left at five o'clock p.m. on the 25th ult., until about eight p.m. of Saturday, the 6th inst., he says:—

While heading westwardly, the wind blowing a northerly gale, the ship began to roll to the larboard with a singular motion, going far down, and keeping that way a long time, which caused some alarm. Meantime the captain was heard giving orders about steering, manning the pumps, &c. Firemen under the lee of the paddle-box were observed whispering, and there were other manifestations that something was not right. Considerable water was observed through the gratings. The engine somewhat stopped for a while. After strenuous exertions by Captain Leitch and the crew, the ship righted and the wheels commenced turning, when the passengers became more composed. The sea was rough; the wind was blowing what sailors call an ordinary full gale. Most of the passengers turned in, but passed a restless night.

On Sunday, at eight a.m., the ship began to roll again with that staggy motion similar to the evening previous. The captain and crew could neither tack nor wear the ship. Soon after the engine stopped, and steam could not be raised in the boilers. The ship rolled frightfully to the larboard, and the pumps were manned and gangs of men commenced boiling with buckets. At ten o'clock it was reported that the water was not gaining, but, on the contrary, that the pumps and boilers were gaining on the leak, and if the wind would stiffen we should reach Boston that night; but these hopes were soon shaken to extreme terror when the word was passed around in low tones "The ship is on fire!" accompanied by the smell of burning wood. The fire appeared between the decks. Gangs were immediately formed, with pumps and buckets, to extinguish the flames, taking the water from the sea and passing it in buckets. As the fire gained the sailors began to slacken work, all eyes staring around the horizon in hopes to see some means of safety. Several false reports of a vessel in sight were made, but at last we discovered a sail to the northward, and soon after another to the westward, both very low down; but it became plain at one o'clock that both were nearing us, and the vessel steering north had three masts, and the one west only two. We soon found out that the latter was passing, while the other still neared without showing any sign that she noticed us, which kept us in extreme anxiety and doubt until she bore directly for us, evidently showing that she observed the steamer's flag of distress, which had been hoisted since midday. We then commenced to steer away and launch boats, which was a very difficult job, the ship lying almost on her side in the trough of the sea.

By this time the fire had cut off all communication with the saloon. The first quarter-boat lowered was struck by the coarser and lost, which caused hesitation about launching the others. But the worst of our fears was that, supposing the boats should ride the sea, which then showed signs of moderating, and that we could safely launch and fill them with passengers, there was no chance of remaining but a short time on board, the fire making such progress. The flames were momentarily expected to burst out and sweep the decks, the fire-gangs having given up all hopes of extinguishing them, but continuing to apply wet blankets, &c. The side of the ship was then so hot that when she rolled it would hiss and make steam of the seawater.

The gallant little Yankee brig sailed alongside and hove to, seeing our deplorable situation, and showing every sign of anxiety for us; but we began to think it would be impossible to stow all our number on board, she looked so small. We have since ascertained that she was only 193 tons burden. Captain Leitch made all haste to get us into the boats, which was extremely difficult, being lowered one by one with ropes (Captain Leitch stood by all the time), commencing with the women and children. But, with all the exertions that could be made, when the sun went down only about 200 had been got aboard the brig. Captain Wilson, of the brig, said, "This is a horrible affair—to see the sun going down, and so many people yet on board the wreck, settling down and burning up. I will do all in my power to save them." Several of the boats' crews, on reaching the brig, refused to return, when Captain Wilson said, "I will go almost alongside and take a hawser from on board, and then you will be in little or no danger. I must get everyone from the wreck." This he did, which had the effect of giving confidence, and by great exertion all were got on board the brig by eleven o'clock p.m. Captain Leitch and his first officer remained on board until almost surrounded with flames, and until every soul was saved. Captain Wilson then sent alongside to beg him to come away. The flames were shooting up the masts, throwing a strong and melancholy light over the sea. Captain Leitch reached the brig just at midnight. Scarcely a parcel of baggage was saved, the trunks and even money of the cabin-passengers being left below during the confusion and the alarm which called them on deck in the morning, after which communication was cut off by the water and the flames. The *Connaught* had £10,000 in gold on board, Government money, taken at St. John's, which was lost with the ship. Three hundred of the passengers went to New York by the Fall River route; the remainder are taken care of here by their friends.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON—RICHMOND.

We are assured by a correspondent of the *Times* that "his Royal Highness saw as much of Washington in his three days' visit as any one can ever see who stays there three weeks, three months, or even three years," only he took away a very favourable impression, which those who dwell much longer seldom do.

The Prince has paid a flying visit of some forty hours to Richmond, the capital of the old dominion, as it is called, for Virginia was the first British colony in North America. Here the first slaves were imported in 1620, and to this hour Virginia remains one of the most uncompromising supporters of the pro-slavery doctrines in all the Union. The Royal party left the White House on the morning of the 6th, and steamed swiftly down the Potomac in the cutter *Harriet Lane*, passing Mount Vernon the speed was slackened and the bell tolled—an empty honour paid to the poor, ruinous, neglected house of Washington by every steamer or vessel of any kind that passes up or down the stream.

A two o'clock the boat reached the little landing-place at Aquia Creek, where the special train was in waiting to convey the party to Richmond. The Mayor and a committee of citizens were in waiting to welcome his Royal Highness. There was an immense concourse of people, who blocked up all the avenues leading to the Ballard Hotel, so that the carriages could scarcely force a passage. The cheering, or rather howling, was villanous. There was to have been a ball in the evening, but that greatest of all difficulties—financial difficulties—stood in the way of its being carried out on a proper scale, so the idea was abandoned.

During all the night of the arrival every room and stairway in the Ballard Hotel was crammed with a low, wretched mob, each striving and hustling to get some look into the apartments where his Royal Highness was staying. There were catcalls, shouts, and whoopings, with cries for him to show himself—invitations with which his Royal Highness did not comply, for the howling, brutal mob that had swarmed round his carriage on arriving at the hotel had given him a pretty good insight into the general tendencies of a Richmond crowd.

Next day (Sunday) he attended Divine service at St. Paul's Church, nearly the whole congregation rising to gaze and stare at him when he entered. After service, contrary to the practice which the whole party have rigidly adhered to of resting on Sunday, the Prince, with the Duke and a few members of his suite, walked out to see the Capitol. While here a rough, dirty crowd collected, who crowded in upon the party most unceremoniously, making all sorts of coarse, vulgar remarks upon the personal appearance of its members in a loud, conversational tone, audible to every one. While the Prince stood looking at the statue of Washington some called out, "Guess he socked it into you at the Revolution!" "He gave you English squirts the colic!" "We reckon you do love Washington—oh, certain!" with other insulting observations of a still coarser nature. The Prince took not the least notice of all this, but after a while went to the Senate Chamber, and then quitted the building. In the street, of course, they were all followed by a still larger crowd, which at last grew so great that to avoid it the whole party turned into the house of Governor Letcher, where they remained for some time, escaping, at last, by a private door to their carriages, in which they drove out to Hollywood Cemetery, returning to their hotel in the evening.

BALTIMORE—PHILADELPHIA.

On the 8th the Prince set out for Baltimore, where he stayed one night, and then proceeded to Philadelphia. Here, we are told by an American reporter, the reception was quite private and informal. "The Mayor shook hands with the Prince, and escorted him to his carriage, where a few congratulations were exchanged. The party then drove rapidly to the Continental Hotel, where several hundred persons had assembled. There were no cheers, and but few complimentary remarks greeted the party. They retired immediately to their rooms, and the Prince did not go out during the evening, spending most of the time observing the humours of the crowd from his window, which afforded a fine view of several election fights and torchlight processions. The Philadelphians, with democratic aristocracy, decline sitting at the same table with the Prince's footmen, and it is amusing to see some dandified exquisite sit down with one of the servants, suddenly discover his mistake, and rush off with flushed face to another table."

NEW YORK.

The Prince arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 11th. In one of the journals of that city we read:—"The Prince of Wales and suite arrived at the Battery at two p.m., amid the booming of cannon and cheering of thousands. He was received by Major Wood and other notables. After reviewing the militia—which he did in Colonel's uniform—he proceeded up Broadway in an open barouche drawn by six coal-black horses. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Broadway was densely packed with human beings of all classes; house windows packed to overflowing, housetops completely covered; and every available square inch covered. The demonstration here entirely eclipsed all others; the Atlantic cable and Japanese celebrations cannot be compared with it. Half a million people lined the Broadway, and there was a splendid military display. The Prince looked well, and was apparently in good spirits, continually bowing to the people. The weather was fine—a lovely day. Seats sold on the Broadway at from five dols. to twenty dols. each. It was a grand sight to see the waving of handkerchiefs. There was a good display of British flags."

But it was thought probable the Prince's visit to New York would not pass off without some display of ill-will on the part of the Irish population. A review or parade of the City Militia was to take place on the 11th, and in expectation of this parade the "Irish-born citizens" of New York met to show their animosity to England and the English Crown. They "protested against the outrage done to their feelings as free men and citizen soldiery by the action of Major-General Sandford to do honour to the Prince of Wales, the representative of a Government which has driven themselves from their homes, and which continues to destroy their kith and kin in the land of their nativity." One of the resolutions was, that "it is beneath the dignity of a sovereign people, and a stain on its manhood, to pay court in any form to monarchs," &c. Another is, that, "whereas the Crown of England, to which the Prince of Wales is heir, is responsible for the wrongs inflicted on Ireland, for the banishment and proscription of her people, the destruction of their homes, and the suppression of her ancient nationality; and whereas it is no portion of their duty as citizen-soldiers to exhibit themselves before a scion of the Royal house to which they owe nothing but eternal hostility; therefore, be it resolved that we decline to exhibit ourselves before the Lord Prince of Wales on the 11th inst., or at any other time, in the State of New York."

According to the American journals, the Prince has been favoured with as many letters from ladies as the Japanese Prince Tommy was.

RIFLE-PRACTICE IN NAPLES.—"If Arrivabene, who bears one of the great names of Italy, was justified at a moment when matters looked very desperate to snatch up a sword to die like a man by Garibaldi's side, the same cannot be said of certain young Englishmen out here. They also are of illustrious descent, which they conceal under *noms de guerre*. They start in the morning from the comfortable hotels of Naples, and go to the camp with crack rifles and arms of precision; and in the evening they come home to supper, and count over the numbers which they suppose themselves to have 'potted.' I am convinced that they inspire themselves with true English intrepidity, but that is not sufficient to excuse their conduct. Of course I am not speaking of those who are regularly enlisted and doing regular duty. The soldier can be perfectly understood disposing of his own life and that of others, but conscience shrinks from the idea of converting the sad realities of a war into a shooting-match or a battue."—*Letter in the Débats.*

A SWORD FOR GARIBOLDI.—A subscription has been opened at Naples with the view of presenting a sword of honour to General Garibaldi. On one side will be represented the victories of the General in 1850, and on the other his triumphs in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The arms of Naples and of Sicily will be engraved in gold on the pommel, which will represent a hand breaking the chains of Italy. Brilliant, emeralds, and rubies will be so arranged upon it as to represent the three Italian colours. "To the Captain whom all Italy honours," is to be the inscription.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

On Saturday last Miss Burdett Coutts presented a magnificent silver bugle to the Highgate Rifle Corps, at her residence, Holly Lodge. The presentation was accompanied by the following speech:—"Captain Wilkinson and Gentlemen.—The ladies of Highgate have honoured me by the request that I should be the spokeswoman on the present occasion. We feel that this local gathering is the faithful exponent of those sentiments of gratitude and respect which the far-sighted and sensitive patriotism of the volunteer movement calls forth amongst the whole of your countrywomen. It has allayed those fears excited by the repeated warnings of the unprotected state of the country in the event of a general war, or whenever the exigencies of her Majesty's service required the presence of the army in distant parts of her empire, or in the absence of that fleet of ours through which (under God), I believe, no enemy will ever force his way. These warnings, apparently unheeded, sunk deep into the national heart, and we see to-day, the result, and so we may see it through the length and breadth of the land, in the presence of a force whose services no gold could purchase, willing and able to stand side by side with trained and disciplined troops. We owe this (and deeply and gratefully do we acknowledge it) not to the sudden impulse merely of brave men under the pressure of immediate danger, but to the quiet determination of men ready to make sacrifices in time to avert insult as well as disaster from all dear to them. May the sweet sounds of the silver bugle I have the honour to present to you as a token of our esteem, and of the interest we feel in this corps, only mingle with the peaceful sounds and occupation of the neighbourhood in carrying a sense of security to every heart. But if, indeed, it must sound a harsher note, then we feel the defenceless state of its donors will stimulate your courage to endurance, and I doubt not that the field would soon echo to its blast of victory, for you will fight in a united people's most righteous cause—the defence of their Sovereign, their liberties, and their homes." This address was received with loud and prolonged cheering. The handsome silver bugle, subscribed for by the ladies of Highgate, was then presented to Captain Wilkinson, who replied in appropriate terms. A pavilion tent of considerable dimensions, gaily and tastefully decorated with flags, was erected in the grounds, and adjacent to it was a marquee, in which a banquet was served to about 600 of the volunteers.

The 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers (South Kensington), numbering now over 500 members, marched out for the first time since the vacation on Saturday last, under the command of Major M'Leod of M'Leod, accompanied by its band, composed entirely of volunteers. The regiment, which is daily increasing in strength, is making rapid progress in its drill, &c.

The 60th, 61st, and 93rd Lanarkshire Highland Rifle Volunteers, and the 14th Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers, were sworn in on Friday evening last by Sir Achibald Alison, in the City Hall, Glasgow.

A rifle competition took place between the members of the 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Battalion, on Saturday last, in the South Side Park, Glasgow, which was granted them by the magistrates of the city. The ranges were 150, 200, and 300 yards, and five rounds were fired at each of these distances. At the close of the competition a meeting was held in the baronial hall, when Lieutenant-Colonel Dreghorn presented the prizes, consisting of three gold medals, to the successful competitors, Messrs. Fenton, Stang, and Cogan.

The Leicestershire companies of rifle volunteers, of which there are now ten enrolled, propose to have a general meeting on Monday next, for the purpose of shooting for the prizes which have been offered by the Lord Lieutenant, the members for the county, Sir H. Holford, &c.

Three handsome silver cups, presented by Lord Carington to the Buckingham Volunteers, were competed for on Thursday week at Wycombe Abbey. The ground selected was immediately in front of the abbey, where a practising-range of 800 yards, terminating in a butt formed by a natural undulation, was obtained. First cup, won by Private J. W. Columbine, Great Marlow; second cup, won by Private Ward, Aylesbury; third cup, won by Sergeant Kirby, Aylesbury. During the competition open house was kept at the abbey, and an elegant luncheon provided for the riflemen and other visitors; and on Thursday evening a dinner was given at the Red Lion Hotel, by Lord Carington, to the members of the Wycombe corps.

The Haverfordwest Rifle Corps paraded, under Captain Peel, last week, and received a silver bugle from Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The London Scottish Volunteers marched out for the first time since the vacation on Saturday last. The corps is about 850 strong. Mr. Benedict will commence a class this week for singing Scotch songs in a "marching chorus." More than 200 candidates for admission into this corps have been refused because they are not "connected with Scotland by birth, marriage, property, or descent," which is one of the fundamental rules of the regiment.

It is in contemplation to form a "Volunteer Medical and Ambulance Corps" in London.

The first prize competition of the Bradford Volunteer Rifle Corps took place on Friday and Saturday last, on the shooting-ground of the corps, at Bowling. There were three prizes, the first £10, the second £5, and the third a quantity of ammunition. The first prize was won by Private Wright and the second by Private Branson.

At the suggestion of Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, a meeting of commanding officers of the volunteer rifle corps in the county of Durham will be held early in November in the city of Durham, with a view to form an association to be called the Durham Rifle Association. It is intended that this association shall take the initiative for a county rifle-shooting to be held in the spring of 1861.

On Saturday last a shooting-match took place at Wormhoit Scrubbs between the members of the Queen's Westminster Volunteer Corps, the prizes being a "Jacob" Esfield rifle and a highly-finished short Esfield rifle, given by Captain H. Worms and Lieutenant George Worms. The successful competitors were—first prize, Private King; and second prize, Sergeant Sidney Hyde.

On Monday a review of the volunteers of North Staffordshire, and Macclesfield, and Congleton (Cheshire) took place at Leek. About 1000 riflemen, together with the Leek troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, took part in the proceedings. The volunteers were divided into two battalions—the first (Cheshire) under the command of Sir Charles Shakerley, Captain of the Congleton Volunteer Corps, the second (North Staffordshire) commanded by Captain Buchanan, Adjutant to the battalion. The movements were effected with great precision and efficiency, especially the skirmishing by the Cheshire battalion. The ground was covered with spectators, and, the weather being fine, the review passed off very successfully.

Within the last few weeks a remarkably fine volunteer corps, which has escaped public notice, has been embodied at the extensive works of Messrs. Cubitt and Co., the eminent builders in Gray's-inn-road, of which the Lord Mayor elect has long been at the head. It is composed of upwards of 100 young men, well educated and intelligent, belonging to the class of skilled artisans employed by the firm.

A grand review and sham fight by the Hants and Isle of Wight Volunteer Corps took place on Compton Down, near Winchester, on Wednesday. The total number of volunteers on the ground was 2000, and the spectators were at least 10,000.

THE "BOTTOM OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HEART."—At a meeting of the Liverpool Social Science Association on Friday Baron Guizot, the celebrated French marine-painter, who was present, delivered a speech in English deprecating any idea of war between France and England, and a guing that the Emperor was most anxious to keep up the entente cordiale. He also mentioned that he (Baron Guizot) had invented an apparatus in connection with gas and water which would, he hoped, be of great benefit to the public. "The Emperor," he said, "is my friend, and I know the very bottom of his heart." At these words Lord Brougham, who was in the chair, smiled and shook his head; and at the conclusion of the Baron's remarks he highly eulogised his talents as an artist, and added, "but with reference to his great discovery—I don't mean that of the bottom of the Emperor's heart, but of the gas and water apparatus—I hope we shall soon hear more." These words, delivered in the noble Lord's driest manner, "excited roars of laughter, which seemed to pierce his ears on Guizot immensely."

POLITICIANS IN THE PROVINCES.

MAJOR BEREFOED—MR. DU CANE.

The annual gathering of the Hincford Conservative and Agricultural Club—which has come to be regarded as a kind of exponent, during the recess, of Conservative opinion in the eastern district—was held on the evening of Friday week at Castle Hellingham, near Halesdend. The dinner took place at the Bell Inn, the chair being occupied by Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P. for Colchester, who was supported right and left by Major Beresford, M.P. Mr. C. Du Cane, M.P., Mr. J. W. Perry Waddington, M.P., Mr. Majendie, Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ruggles Brise, and other local supporters of Conservative principles.

In reply to the toast of "The Members for North Essex," proposed by Mr. A. Majendie,

Major Beresford, M.P., called attention to the commercial treaty with France, Reform, Italian affairs, and other topics. The consideration of the past Session. The subject was ushered in by a speech of unexampled brilliancy—a speech which seemed to turn the heads of those who sat on the side of the House from which it was delivered, and certainly a few on the Conservative side also; but, as a close examination of the details of the treaty proceeded, so much the more its apparent advantages diminished in the eyes of the people of England. For his part, he never strongly urged by some persons to having a treaty at all, for such a treaty France and England; but what he complained of was that, after a treaty was in progress, and articles were being agreed upon, we should have so entirely failed to secure an adequate amount of advantage to our national interests, equivalent and tantamount to the boons which we were ready immediately to concede to French manufactures and French produce. We granted substantial, certain, and present benefits; our results and advantages were yet undefined. The French had actually realised their objects; we lay in hope. He thought the one single fact that the House saved England from the dangers of a bad Reform Bill ought to redeem the character of the Session. Some time since he honestly stated that he did not approve of the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord Derby; it appeared to him most unnecessary and unwise; and was it strange, then, that he should rejoice at the withdrawal, and, he trusted, the annihilation, of a Reform Bill emanating from Lord John Russell. The speaker, having eulogised the volunteer movement and referred to the Italian question, said that the invasion by Garibaldi of the hereditary dominions of a Prince at the act of a brigand; it smacked of what the Americans called filibustering, and it was very much akin to piracy; but it was the act of a hero never stamped him as an undeniable hero. Grinding tyranny and awful oppression justified—nay, almost sanctified—revolution. The man who in the myrmidons, in instituting new species of cruel tortures for his fellow-creatures, made aggression quite proper and right, although it might be against the law of nations; and he who thus tortured his unfortunate countrymen justified Garibaldi in what he did, and renders him who would, under other circumstances, have been a brigand, a hero and public benefactor.

Mr. Du Cane, M.P., also spoke at great length. He concluded by expressing a hope that the day might come when the Conservative party would be again called to the heat of affairs, and that the administrative ability and eloquence which they had displayed on a former occasion would be again exhibited, and be backed by a large majority of the House of Commons and the decisive voice of public opinion.

MR. DUNLOP, M.P.

Mr. Dunlop, M.P., speaking to his constituents at Greenock, on Monday, admitted the many defects of the House of Commons, and that most of the speaking last Session was merely obstructive or for personal display. He showed how the old forms of the House were often abused by members, and partly blamed the long reporting by the papers. As to the Reform Bill, he expressed his opinion that the passively-obstructive tactics of the Tories could not have succeeded if the Liberals had been in earnest. He condemned the House for assenting to the Lords' alterations in the paper-duty question, and praised the commercial treaty with France as likely to lead to good results. He agreed that the annexation of Savoy was to be condemned, but deprecated the personal abuse with which Louis Napoleon was assailed in the House on the subject. In conclusion, he expressed his earnest hopes for the independence of Italy.

MR. FULLER, M.P.

Mr. Fuller, M.P., attended a dinner in celebration of the reopening of the market at Great Berkhampstead, Herts, on Saturday, and spoke on the topics of the day. There is nothing in his remarks, however, which call for quotation.

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg writes:—"Soon after the war in the Crimea a general census of the population was begun throughout the Russian empire. It is now completed, and gives the following results:—The total population is 70,000,000. The number of females exceeds that of males by 1,750,000. The number of petty traders, and artisans form a total of 35,500,000; the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 serfs. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kisan, Astrakhan, and Orsk, is 4,000,000."

THE SHIPOWNERS AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—With regard to a suggestion that has been made—that something might be done with respect to shipping in the course of the commercial negotiations now pending with France—the secretary to the committee of the Sunderland Shipowners' Society wrote to Mr. Cobden to inquire whether the subject in question came within the scope of the treaty, and whether any advantage would be gained by sending a shipowners' deputation to Paris. To this communication the right hon. gentleman replied:—"I beg to say that the negotiations in which I am engaged here do not embrace the question of the French navigation laws. That important question remains wholly unaffected by the provisions of the commercial treaty. I mention this because I saw it erroneously stated in a report of a society of shipowners that the treaty had perpetuated the present navigation system of this country. Under these circumstances I do not think that the suggested deputation of shipowners to Paris could at this moment be productive of any result in connection with my negotiations with the French Government."

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.—On Sunday night last Mrs. Gowlan, wife of an attorney's clerk, named John George Gowlan, residing in High-street, Bradford, cut the throats of her two children, little girls of two and four years old. The husband states that on going home about ten o'clock he found the door locked. He knocked several times and knocked again. He thought he heard something fall against the door inside, whereupon he called out twice "Margaret, open the door!" He heard no reply, but was convinced that some person was in the house. Presently the door was opened, but all within was in darkness. Upon lights being procured two children were found with their throats cut. Two surgeons were then called in. The woman was afterwards removed to the Bradford Infirmary. It is thought she will recover. The husband was taken into custody, but has since been liberated. The wife states, very calmly and collectedly, that she had cut the throats of her children when alone. The family came from Durham or Sunderland about eight months ago. It is stated that the husband was of irregular habits, and that jealousy had prompted the poor woman to commit the dreadful deed. They had been twice separated, and it had been arranged that they should separate again. Their house indicated great poverty. Mrs. Gowlan is twenty-six years of age, and her husband about thirty-two. He stated that the woman was not his wife; on reaching his house a marriage certificate was found; and he is consequently threatened with a charge either of perjury or forgery.

THE ENGLISH GARIBALDIANS.—The British volunteers, under the command of Major O'Donnell, landed at the Arsenal, and proceeded to the Largo del Palazzo, where they formed line. The division is about 700 strong, and the height, size, and, above all, the apparent strength of the men, fairly astonished the Italians, who are not used to such giants. It was unfortunately raining in torrent, and the brigade was therefore at once ordered to their barracks in the Albergo del Povero, in the Strada Foria, which many of your readers will remember as the first large building that meets the eye as you enter Naples from Rome. The line of march was up the Toledo, which was densely crowded, and lined with the National Guard, detachments of whom preceded the "British Volunteers," with bands playing and colours flying. Banners waved from every house, and, as for bouquets, they fell in such showers that I was really afraid the English might mistake it for an attack. I saw one officer "badly hit" by a bouquet about as big as a cauliflower, but he marched on undaunted. Colonel Peard was not with his brigade, having been telegraphed for to Caserta, but returned in time to see his men assembled on parade in barracks. As soon as the Dictator heard that the English had arrived he telegraphed to send them at once up to the front. The brigade, therefore, left Naples this morning (Monday), at about ten, for Caserta, where they are quartered in the palace.—Letter from Naples.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

We regret to announce the death of the Duke of Richmond. The Duke, as is well known, was a distinguished military officer, and took an active part in the Peninsular campaign. In politics he was a Conservative, but for many years past he has devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of March.

THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Liverpool Free Library and Museum, so magnificently presented to Liverpool by Mr. William Brown, and which is now completed at a cost of £40,000, was opened with a festival in honour of its founder last week. The working men of Liverpool presented an address to Mr. Brown, accompanied by a testimonial:—

Sir,—On behalf of the working men of Liverpool we respectfully present for your acceptance—firstly, a silver shield, bearing upon it a view of that temple of civilisation which you so generously purpose handing over to your townsmen to-morrow; secondly, we hand you a clock, which, while it chronicles the progress of time, will, we feel assured, never indicate that hour in which the name of William Brown will cease to be held in reverential estimation. These emblems will not, we trust, be estimated with reference to their intrinsic worth, but as an indication of the gratitude which we feel you are so justly entitled. We hope that the institution will confer upon the town all those intellectual and inestimable advantages which it has been your object to secure; and desire that you may be spared among us for many years to witness the fruits resulting from your own good works.—17th of October, 1860.

Mr. Brown, after modestly acknowledging the testimonial, addressed himself to the main subject:—

Libraries are competitors for customers with improperly-conducted public-houses. Let us see whether we cannot attract a good many of those who resort to such places to our shops. We hope you will influence your fellow-workmen to visit the Library and Museum. We promise them spacious apartments, well ventilated, comfortably warmed, well-lighted, and handsomely furnished, and most intelligent and intellectual society, without cost. Among those silent friends—our books—there are works that will suit every taste and meet every requirement. It is most gratifying to see the demand progressively increasing for those of a higher class. We do not value a man in any rank of life for the fineness of his coat, but for his conduct, and his desire to cultivate those talents, as far as in his power, with which his Maker has blessed him, and who contributes all he can to the comfort of his family and his friends, not forgetting to give them good moral instruction. Many of you will recollect the ignorance and want of thought that prevailed among a large body of the working classes thirty or forty years ago. When they had any dispute with their master about wages, or anything else, they thought they were revenging themselves and punishing him by breaking and destroying his machinery, forgetting that his capital and his works were the instruments with which they had to earn bread for themselves and families. Far different is their conduct now. Education has made such progress that they are much more intelligent; they see that such suicidal conduct would be as bad as the carpenter destroying the tools by which he lives. It is now pretty well understood that the more we improve our machinery the more we increase our customers throughout the world, and the more hands are wanted to make articles to meet the demand. We do not give the present generation of working men sufficient credit for their intelligence. They clearly see that accumulated capital is necessary to give them regular employment, and that if by any means that increase of capital was prevented, they would be the greatest sufferers.

Lord Brougham, who was present, eulogised the munificence of Mr. Brown, "whose judgment and wisdom were both manifested in the happy union of a library with a museum."

This ceremony took place on Wednesday. Next day a levee took place at the Townhall, at which all the distinguished visitors were present, together with the members of the local bodies. The streets of the town were decorated with flags and festoons. The volunteers turned out to do honour to the occasion. Business was suspended in Liverpool—probably the greatest concession Maunon ever made to Progress. A procession was formed of the most inclusive character: firemen, policemen, boys from the school-fragate *Conceit*, men from her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, volunteers, artillery, and engineers, clergymen, magistrates, judges, aldermen, councillors, and boys from the industrial and public schools. An immense crowd was collected to see the procession and award cheers to Mr. Brown, Lord Brougham, and the volunteers. Mr. Brown, on arriving at Shaw's-brow, made a formal delivery of the building to the Mayor. The Mayor, accepting it in the name of the town, placed in Mr. Brown's hands a gold medal struck in commemoration of the day. On one side was a portrait of Mr. Brown, on the other a view of the library. In the evening there was a banquet. Mr. Brown, Lord Stanley, and Lord Brougham were the speakers of the evening. Mr. Shipley, Mr. Brown's partner, wound up the proceedings by presenting £1000 to the library.

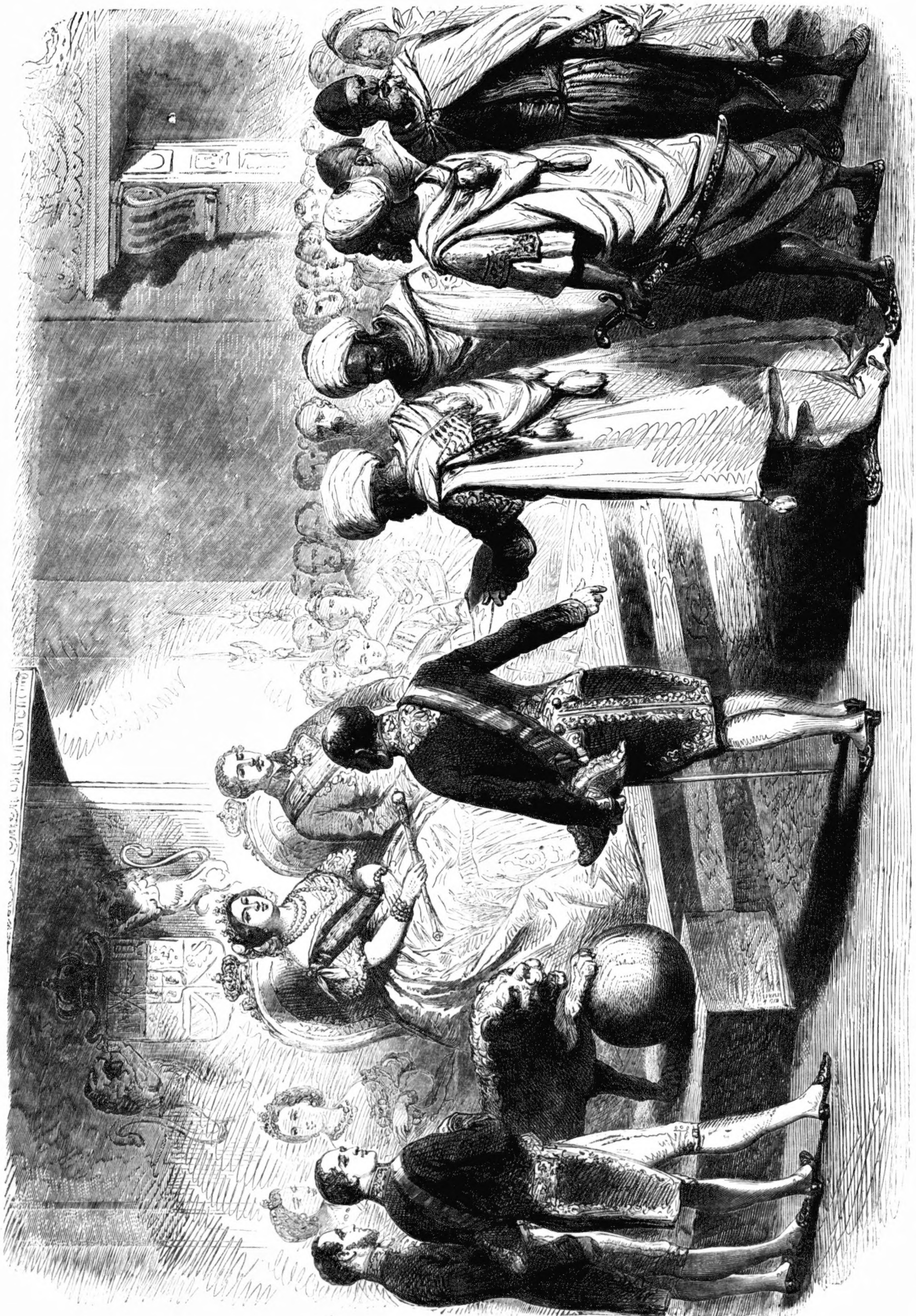
MR. WHITWORTH IN PARIS.—Among the visitors attracted to Paris by the "Ex" was Mr. Whitworth the engineer. He arrived on Monday, the 8th inst., and in the course of that day saw Mr. Cobden, who probably became the means of a quainting the Emperor that the inventor of the polygonal system of rifling was in the French metropolis. Soon after a communication was made by his Majesty to Mr. Whitworth that he wished to see him. At the time appointed Mr. Whitworth presented himself, and was very graciously received. The Emperor had managed to secure several of Mr. Whitworth's rifles, and showed himself perfectly conversant with the principle upon which they were constructed, but stated that, on trial, they had been found to foul. The engineer answered that with fair treatment this was not possible, on which the Emperor invited him to test his weapon against others at Vincennes. On Tuesday week the trial took place, and the superiority of the Whitworth rifle was so manifest that at 500 metres' range the French marksmen retired from the contest completely discomfited. The same evening the report of the Commission must have reached the Emperor, for next morning it was intimated to Mr. Whitworth that the experiment was considered very satisfactory; that his Majesty wished a number of rifles to be made for him; that he would send an officer to Southampton to see the cannon tested as soon as arrangements could be made for that purpose; and that, provided there was no objection presented by the nature of the ammunition used, he was prepared without any delay to negotiate for the purchase of the French patent, so as to make the invention available for the service.

HARVEST PROSPECTS FOR 1861.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* says that the rain and cold have utterly destroyed many of our smaller seeds and, no doubt, injured the vitality of all. "Our wholesale seedsmen with large stocks by them will make fortunes, and our smaller seed-growers will be ruined in large numbers. Already we hear of purchases both here and on the Continent, of inferior seeds to kill and mangle with the small percentage of really good quality that is this year available, so as to make the bulk required for the demand. There cannot be a doubt that, both in its immediate and ultimate effects, the weather of the past four seasons will prove, when its results are fully seen, to have exerted a very disastrous influence."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN RECEIVING THE AMBASSADORS FROM MOROCCO.

The result of the late war between Spain and Morocco has revived some of the earlier associations which have always belonged to the two countries, and it may also have increased the Spanish reputation in Europe. That the conflict should have been commenced was something of a surprise to most of us who had accustomed ourselves to regard Spain only as one of the Powers dependent on successful alliances, if not for her preservation, at least for any active participation in events; and that it should have been so quickly and successfully terminated, has not served to diminish the interest which the contest was calculated to promote amongst the greater nations.

The dominant races are just now compelled to struggle in order that they may hold their own; and, whatever may have been the original cause of the late war, it is well for the interests of civilisation that the Spanish prestige is still uninjured; that the Moors have again been driven to capitulate, and even to offer ransom; while their utmost prowess was unequal to the spirit of the European troops. It is long since such an occasion has presented itself in the Spanish Court as that which is represented in our Engraving; and the event would seem strangely to link the past to the present history of the country, although a Queen sits upon the throne, and the barbaric strangers in their gorgeous Eastern dresses were ushered into the Royal presence by courtiers wearing local court suits instead of saracots and chain mail.



THE QUEEN OF SPAIN RECEIVING THE AMBASSADORS FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY VAN HALLEN)



LONDON SKETCHES—NO. 1. INTERIOR OF A CITY WAREHOUSE.—(FROM A DRAWING BY M'CONNELL.)

A CITY WAREHOUSE.

"I HAVE seen the West-End, the parks, the fine squares; but I love the City far better. The City seems so much more in earnest; its business, its rush, its roar, are such serious things, sights, and sounds. The City is getting its living—the West-End but enjoying its pleasure." This oft-quoted passage from "Villette" forms an appropriate introduction to our description of the large establishment in which our Artist's Sketch was taken. If the reader cares to know how the City gets its living, he cannot do better than accompany us to the warehouse of Morgan Brothers, the well-known druggists' and ironmongers'

sundrymen, in Bow-lane. To enumerate the different articles which these merchants keep in stock would be a task scarcely less arduous than that of cataloguing the books in the Museum library. They profess to deal in all goods retailed or used by chemists and ironmongers, except drugs, chemicals, and metals; but they undertake to supply anything a customer may choose to order. A fire-engine, a suit of chain-armour, a pair of greyhounds, guineapigs, and artificial eyes for a stuffed fox, are a few of the strange things which they have lately transmitted to customers living in out-of-the-way places.

When the lumbering broad-wheeled wagon and the sluggish canal-

boat were used for the conveyance of goods, the country tradesman found it cheaper and more convenient to procure every kind of article from one wholesale dealer or merchant factor in town. At the present day the storekeepers of our colonies adopt the same system, and obtain everything they require through one English house. We mention this fact to account for the unusually heterogeneous nature of the articles which appear in our Engraving of Morgan Brothers' order-room. On the occasion of our artist's visit a large shipping order for Australia was being executed, hence the juxtaposition of such articles as a ramoneur, or chimney-sweeping machine, carpet whisks and wooden taps, with a



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "ROBIN HOOD."

tincture press, graduated measures, and plumbago crucibles. This order-room gives us a fair idea of the inner life of the earnest city whose activity so deeply excited poor Charlotte Brontë. That this room is "getting its living" is quite evident. Here all the work done on the establishment is brought, as it were, to a focus. The orders received from the different druggists and ironmongers are examined and booked by the clerk on the ground floor, and then sent here to be made up. Every written order is numbered—the number indicating the pigeon-hole into which the separate articles are placed as they are looked out. These large pigeon-holes—ostrich-holes would be a more appropriate designation—completely cover the walls of the room, and every one of them contains some goods belonging to a particular order. The articles kept in stock are soon got together by warehousemen who know where to lay their hands upon everything, and no time is lost in procuring any peculiar goods that may be required from the manufacturers. The goods are lowered from the store rooms above by means of a vertical railway or "lift," which passes through every floor of this vast establishment. When every item in a written order has been ticked off, the pigeon-hole bearing its number is emptied, and the goods are let down to the basement, where they are carefully packed. From eighty to a hundred wholesale orders can be completed daily; and the system upon which this strange business is conducted is so complete, that the omission of the most trifling article from an order is sure to be detected before the case of goods leaves the house for the railway station or the wharf.

We can form some idea of the sort of orders which Morgan Brothers receive from their country customers from a hasty glance at the contents of two of these pigeon-holes. This one contains a chemist's sundries. Here are feeding-bottles, graduated measures, powder puffs, night lights, pill-boxes, glass phials, medicine spoons, bolus knives, soaps, plasters, hair brushes, gallipots, sieves, retorts, and receivers; a wedgwood mortar and pestle, and an aquarium for preserving leeches fitted with suitable plants and water snails. In the next compartment, which holds an ironmonger's order, we find a greater variety of articles. Here are blacking-brushes, drinking-horns, wooden taps, patent knifeboards, bill files, clothes pegs, table mats, combs, cucumber slicers, and shoe-horns; housemaids' gloves, shoemakers' heel balls, and carpenters' baskets; bottles of ink, black japan, and furniture polish; chamois leathers, chair web, emery cloth, blacklead, indiarubber mats, and felt jelly bags; children's balls, peg-tops, and marbles; violin tridges and strings, birdcages, bootjacks, cricket bats, beetle traps, and warming-pan handles.

The flowerpot-shaped articles in our Sketch are crucibles for melting gold and other metals. They are manufactured at the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company's Works at Battersea, and are exported by Morgan Brothers to every part of the globe. The chief constituent of these melting-pots—plumbago—is brought from Ceylon, and the fine clays with which it is incorporated from Cornwall. The factory at Battersea has only been in existence for three years, but it now supplies all the continental mints, as well as those of India and South America, with crucibles. A few years ago nearly all the melting-pots used were made in Germany; but now it seems Germany is, next to England, the largest consumer of the crucibles made at Battersea. This fact shows what may be done by British energy.

We must now request the reader to accompany us to the upper part of this establishment. The order-room occupies the whole of the second floor. We are now in the principal store-room. On the stout shelves ranged around are bags, parcels, and boxes, containing we know not what. It is amusing to hazard a guess at the contents now and then, as, upon examination, we invariably find ourselves at fault. Here is a parcel which feels soft, and probably contains lint; we open it, and discover ornamental shavings for fire-grates. This coarse bag seems to be full of corks; we pick a little hole in it, and a boy's alley marble drops out. In this room the immense quantities of common articles kept in stock excite our surprise. The most familiar objects have a very imposing effect when there are hundreds or thousands of them in a mass. Here is a huge stack of tool-baskets ("faro baskets" they are called in the trade), and there a perfect forest of cricket bats; this large tub is full of the smallest sized pill-boxes, that hamper contains nothing but halfpenny pegtops; on this shelf is a large parcel labelled "Indiarubber fingerstalls," and immediately below it a faro-basket actually filled with glass eye-baths.

If we mount higher we reach another store-room, containing the bulky and heavy goods, such as tincture presses, triturating machines, iron mortars, gas-stoves, mops, fireballs, pails, and baskets. Besides these rooms there are many others, each of which is filled with a distinct class of articles; thus, one room contains nothing but brushes, another nothing but surgical appliances, and so on.

A very large trade is done in perfumery by this house, and most of the articles which fall under that denomination are manufactured on the premises. Before quitting the upper part of the building we must take a peep at this perfumery department. We enter a long, well-lighted room, where we find the same amount of labour bestowed on production as in other parts of the building is expended on distribution. A number of men and boys are hard at work before a long table; one of them, as dusty as a miller, is sifting the starches from which "violet powder" is made; another is filling bottles with Preston salts, and a third is stirring up about a gallon of a thick, crimson fluid, which we are told is marking-ink, in a large Wedgwood mortar. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the art of the perfumer to explain the nature of the duties which occupy the other workmen in this room. One man is busily engaged in mixing something that may be either lip-salve or furniture-paste; his neighbour is wildly shaking up something in a big bottle, but we cannot say whether he is extracting the odour from any substance or merely removing the dirt from the vessel. In an adjoining room the perfumes, cosmetics, and useful preparations which are here manufactured, are labelled, corked, and sealed by the nimble fingers of nine or ten young women.

The first floor of Morgan Brothers' establishment is elegantly fitted up as a show-room for specimens of the principal articles in which they deal. The plumbago goods take up considerable space. Here we see crucibles of all sizes (some used in assaying) as small as thimbles, others as large as tierces. These articles are variously shaped. The round pots are used by the gold and silver melters of this country; the triangular ones by those of South America. The barrel-shaped pots are principally used by steel-smelters. The clay crucibles, roasting-dishes, muffles, retorts, and furnaces which we see around are all from the works at Battersea to which we have previously alluded. In another part of this show-room we find an interesting collection of thermometers and specific-gravity instruments, and, further on, a terrible array of surgical goods. Bows and arrows, fencing masks, cricket bats, and everything likely to conduce to the spread of muscular Christianity are grouped together in one corner. Among the articles of perfumery of British and foreign manufacture exhibited in this room we see some very beautiful and curious objects. Here is a graceful cut-glass decanter divided into four compartments like Robert Houdin's inexhaustible bottle, each compartment holding a separate scent; here some little boxes of lip salve fashioned into perfect representations of bigaroon cherries; and here some artificial grapes filled with perfumed spirit. The show-room of Morgan Brothers is, in fine, a little museum, in which the manufacturer, the tradesman, the house-keeper, the man of science, or the artist may discover objects of interest.

The business of this house has increased very much during the last few years. We are informed that nine years since the firm employed only nine hands, and that now they find work for more than ninety.

SCENE FROM "ROBIN HOOD."

The plot of Mr. John Oxenford and Mr. Macfarren's "Robin Hood" is remarkably simple, as that of every opera should be. "There are no mysteries, no knotty points to unravel," says a contemporary; "the story progresses step by step as naturally as possible, and the familiar incident which brings about the end—namely, the death-warrant borne by the unsuspecting Sampson turning out a free pardon on certain easy conditions—is of a piece with the rest." Robin was too gallant an outlaw

to be hanged, and as he is rescued, in the opera, by a process open to the humblest comprehension, the issue satisfies everybody, though it actually surprises nobody. The second scene is the masterpiece of the opera. It includes all the incidents of the fair—the archery trial, at which Locksley comes off victor; the detection of Robin Hood by the Sampson, disguised as a mendicant friar, and the forcible separation, by order of the Sheriff, of Marian and Robin, with the consignment of the latter to prison in Nottingham Castle. This is the scene so effectively represented by our artist.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

THE BRITISH ABROAD.

It is not easy to admit a national weakness, but the rudeness, the pride and pugnacity, betrayed by British travellers on the Continent have been so often descanted upon that we have ceased to question the accusation. No doubt many Englishmen do exhibit abroad a degree of rudeness and petulance which would not be tolerated at home. Their own countrymen have often reprehended the weakness; and we can only comfort ourselves with the reflection that of the strangers in any country an undue proportion are always people of objectionable character. There are obvious reasons why it should be so, and therefore we need not seek to justify the remark by reference to our experience of strangers; at the same time, there may be something in the suggestion that the opinion of foreigners in general which must infallibly be grounded in a cockney tourist from observation of the colonists of Leicester square, and from the low moral rank held by foreign traders in the City, may enter into his contempt for them everywhere, as well as natural pride or perverseness. However, this affords no good excuse for the Briton: we admit him to be often intolerably rude among strangers, and of course regret it. But, while we do admit his rudeness, we cannot allow that to be made an excuse for impertinences of a far graver character. The insolence of one man to another can always be met and defeated on the spot; but official insolence is another thing; and when it is followed up by official persecution it becomes a matter for public intervention. We have a case of this sort before us in the affair at Bonn.

This difficulty began, as our readers remember, with a squabble in a railway carriage. An English gentleman quitted his seat at the Bonn station leaving certain articles of luggage behind him to indicate that he had only vacated his place temporarily: a common and recognised custom. He returned to find the luggage removed and his seat occupied. The intruders absolutely refused to budge. He raised a complaint, and presently found himself hauled off to prison. He was afterwards fined. The Staats-procurator, one Möller, took occasion in the course of the trial to insult the whole British people, but especially the British in Germany, as "blackguards," and much besides. This naturally gave umbrage to all Englishmen, but it was especially annoying to the English residents at Bonn, since Möller's Prussian Billingsgate was bawled in their very faces. They drew up a protest against it, and this protest was signed by some dozen gentlemen—several of them men of consideration, and one the Chaplain. It is not easy to see how they could abstain from taking some notice of an insult flung broadcast in a court of justice by an official personage; and a protest is generally regarded as an innocent reply to any charge. But how does official Prussia regard this document? It bases on the protest a prosecution of all who signed it, and that with a spite so preposterously ingenious as to appear farcical—in Great Britain. These gentlemen are charged with libel, the libellous passages being those in which Möller's abuse was set forth. It was thought bad enough that the Staats-procurator had been maintained at his post (indeed, the Prussian Government has ordered an "inquiry," though what inquiry was needed beyond the question whether Möller did or did not use the language imputed to him is not clear); but to subject the protesters to this charge, with all the annoyance of repeated judicial examinations, is not merely absurd, it is downright persecution. Besides, if the Prussian Government is engaged in investigating the Staats-procurator's conduct, what is meant by prosecuting those who complain of it before his justification is established? Altogether, it is as petty a piece of tyranny as ever was perpetrated; and though the comfort and honour of so many of our countrymen are directly involved in them, we can but feel more contempt than anger at such proceedings.

Indeed, for our own part, we think the anger of some of our contemporaries has been carried too far in this affair. Seriously as it offends all our notions of courtesy and justice, we only repeat the offence by blackguarding the Prussian people in return. There is no ultimate satisfaction in flinging back the mud with which you are bespattered; and the case is not mended when the parties are the British press on the one side, and an ill-bred Staats-procurator on the other. Still more unreasonable is the attempt to show that a political alliance with Prussia is impossible so long as it possesses a Möller. We are uncertain whether it is not even criminal to seek to excite national animosity between the two countries at such a time as this, or between any two countries, especially on such grounds. They are not trivial, but the case is as suitable for judicial settlement as nine out of any ten differences at common law; and to exalt it into an imperial question, to fling it in the path of that "good understanding" on which the two countries have so rapidly approached lately, is most reprehensible. The other view taken by the commentators to whom we allude, that the Germans ought to treat us with extraordinary civility because we are likely to be useful to them in any contest for the Rhine, and because we spend so much money in their hotels, is at least an ungenerous one, and by some may be accounted low. We confess that is our idea of it; besides, it is exactly this sort of bluster of which foreigners complain. There may be a good deal of truth in it, but they say there is more insolence; and we find ourselves in the unpleasant position of

being unable to controvert the opinion. Meanwhile, we can only hope that this affair will be quietly and justly settled; as, in fact, it must be. Our Ambassador at Berlin has already taken it in hand, and there can be no doubt that it will be disposed of as satisfactorily as such matters ever are. They are constantly turning up, and if the country were to deal with them as seriously as some people appear disposed to do, we should have a war on our hands twice a year.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF held a levee at the Horse Guards at one o'clock on Wednesday last.

THE 29TH BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM was celebrated at Berlin on Thursday week.

THE DEAN OF DOWN AND THE ORANGEMEN have come into collision, the Dean having refused to allow a sermon to be preached on the 5th of November next to the Orangemen of Liscal in the Cathedral of Downpatrick.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. PAGET, English Minister at Copenhagen, with the Countess Hohenenthal will take place to-day (Saturday) at the Chapel of the English Embassy, Berlin. The Countess was formerly Lady of Honour to the Princess Frederick William, and the ceremony will be honoured by the presence of her Royal Highness.

MR. FREDERICK PERL has accepted the Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury, vacant by Mr. Laing's appointment as a Member of Council at Calcutta.

MARSHAL NIEL has left his command at Toulouse to pass a short time in Paris. Of course the conjecture is that he has been sent for by the Emperor.

A LARGE HOUSE is BUILDING in one of the new streets at Lauriston, Edinburgh, for a number of Romish Sisters of Mercy, at a cost of about £5000.

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT shows the bitter feeling which exists between the French and Papal Courts. General de Goyon, in presenting General Gerandon and other officers of the French division which recently arrived at Rome, was about to offer a compliment to the Pope, when the latter cut him short, and ordered the presentations to be forthwith proceeded with.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford. The appointment (unendowed) is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

THE OPENING OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION LINE of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company will take place on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY have effected an assurance of £100,000 upon the vessel, at the rate of 5s. per cent for the six months during which she will lie at Milford Haven. As this will only cover the preference capital, it is presumed that they intend to insure her to the extent of £100,000 more.

A HANDLOOM WEAVER at Dunfermline, named Charles Lawson, has completed the invention of a machine for weaving Brussels and velvet carpets and tablecovers, which is likely to cause a revolution in these branches of manufactures.

THE JESUITS are to be expelled from the Two Sicilies, by order of the Piedmontese Government.

THE ATTORNEY OF PRINCE, THE AGAPEMONIST, has made another unsuccessful attempt to decoy Mrs. Price from her husband.

ONE OF THE LOCH KATRINE WATER-PIPES recently burst, and the village of Maryhill, near Glasgow, was temporarily flooded.

"WEARY OF LIFE ever since last year, in consequence of my landlord's not having fulfilled their promise in draining the ground. I have lost two crops, which has hurt my brain; that is the cause of this act.—It. SATCHEL." Such were the last sentiments of a gardener, at Hammersmith, who poisoned himself a few days ago.

"TOM," the huntsman of the Durham hounds, has committed suicide.

THE JOCKEY CLUB have declined to adopt a suggestion for deducting 10 per cent from the stakes for the Derby and the Oaks, and of applying the proceeds to certain hospitals in London.

LORD CANNING is giving every encouragement to the formation of volunteer corps in India.

HANOVER has consented to abandon the Stade Dues, by which the commerce of the Lower Elbe was heavily taxed, in consideration of a sum of £400,000, the amount of fifteen and a half years' purchase. Of this sum, England will pay one-third, Hamburg another third, and the rest of the countries interested the remaining third.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CITY POLICE FORCE who for many months have cultivated the moustache received notice on Friday morning from their Commissioner that the embellishment was to be removed instantly.

MR. JOHN PHILLIP, the painter, has again gone to Spain for a lengthened tour.

LORD PALMERSTON completed his seventy-sixth year on Saturday.

AN HISTORICAL CURIOSITY OF GREAT RARITY, as proved by the high price it fetched, was sold lately at the public auction-rooms at Paris, being a 1000-note of Law's famous bank. It was knocked down at 505f.

VICE-ADMIRAL MARTIN has requested to be permitted to resign the command of the Mediterranean fleet, on the score of ill-health; it is said that he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief at the Nile.

MR. BAREY has just entered on his second course of cavalry instruction classes at Aldershot.

THE STATE APARTMENTS OF WINDSOR CASTLE are closed to the public.

THE REV. IKENY SADLER, Curate of Uigumb, was found lying dead upon his bed with his throat cut one day last week.

RACHEL'S SISTER, Mlle. Sarah Felix, has gone to Granville to superintend a large oyster-bed which she has bought.

THE NATIONALITIES of Turin states that the Bishop of Ancona, having issued a circular prohibiting the burial of the Piedmontese soldiers in consecrated ground, he has been requested by the authorities to leave the town.

THE COMMITTEE intrusted with the care of the Royal palaces at Naples has intimated to M. Alexandre Dumas that he must leave the Palace of Chiatamone, in order to make room for the King of Sardinia.

THE VENICE GAZETTE publishes an order from the police enjoining innkeepers to report arrivals and departures twice a day.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS is understood to be now a little under 150,000.

AN EFFORT is being made to provide a public museum, combining a library, reading, and lecture rooms, for the eastern districts of the metropolis.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER presided at a dinner held at the Townhall, Huntingdon, on Thursday week, and afterwards presented a testimonial to Thomas Sebright, who is known in sporting circles as the "premier huntsman."

A VIGOROUS AGITATION is being prosecuted in Marylebone against Mr. Train's scheme for constructing a street railway along Baker-street. It is urged that the quietness of the neighbourhood will be disturbed, that house property will be deteriorated, and that the finances of the parish will suffer.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MAXWELL and MISS ROSINA PAXTON—both deaf and dumb—were lately married, the ceremony being performed in the finger-and-sign language, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

THE SYSTEM OF PASSPORTS is entirely abolished in Sweden.

THE BODY OF MRS. MARY ENSLEY, who was murdered at her residence, No. 9, Grove-road, was interred privately at the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow-road, on Saturday morning last.

A VAST NUMBER OF SHEEP are suffering from disease of the liver and lungs, which is said to have been caused by the long-continued wet weather.

DETAILS OF FURTHER DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS in the Baltic and North Sea still reach us. No less than four steamers, with all hands, are supposed to have been lost. The particulars, so far as they are known, will be found in another column.

MR. MOFFAT has been returned for Honiton without opposition.

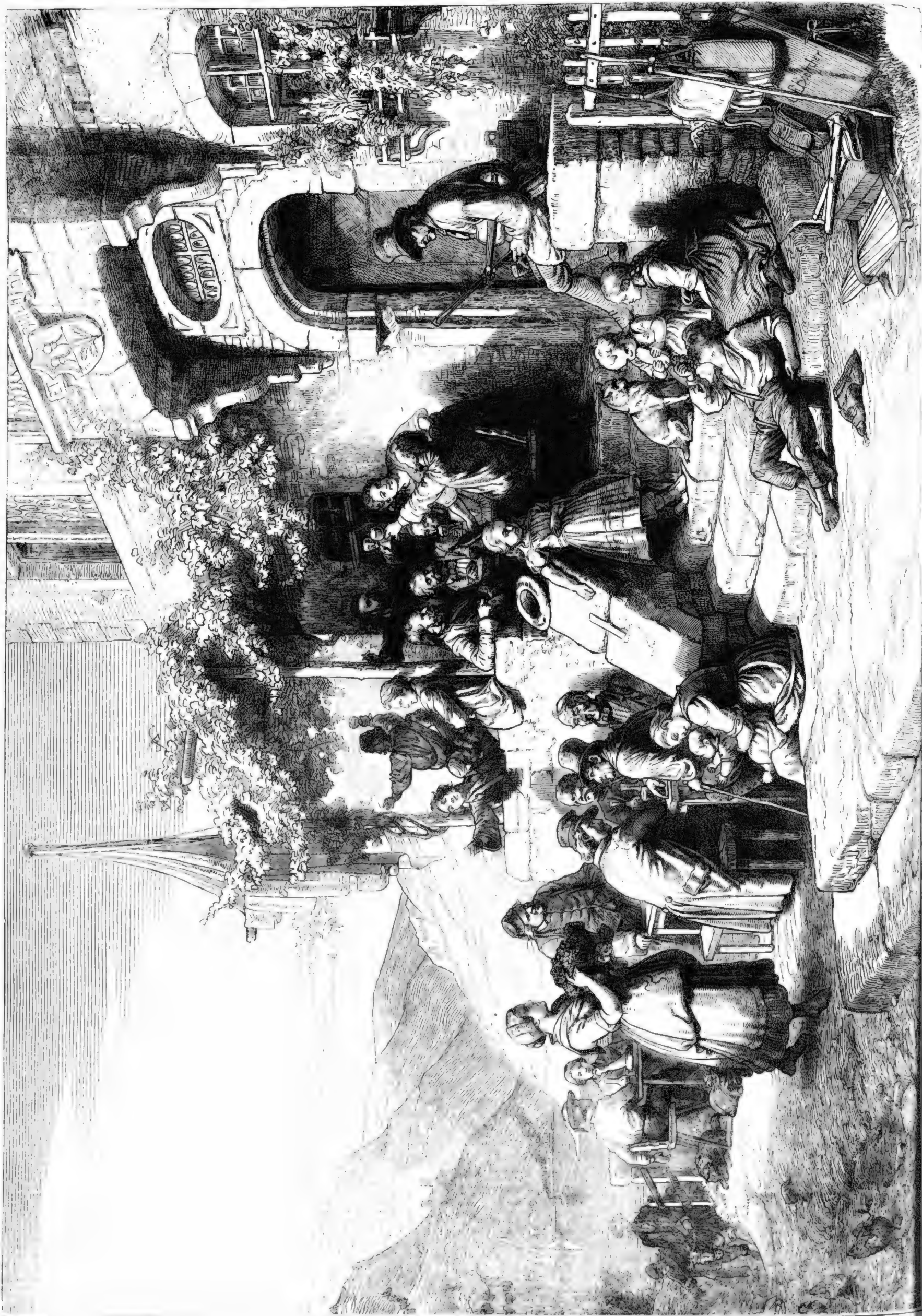
MR. BRUCE, the English Minister in China, is said to have received a despatch announcing that the Emperor of China would be disposed to conclude peace with the allies after the capture of the Feho Forts.

A FIELD-DAY in honour of the visit of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia took place on Wednesday on Woolwich-common, as previously announced. His Imperial Highness also enjoyed a minute inspection of the Arsenal, and especially of the Armstrong workshops. The construction and working of the gun were fully explained to him.

MR. EDWARD GLOVER, eldest son of the late celebrated actress, Mrs. Glover, and for some years past manager of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, expired on Wednesday morning, at Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Danlop, one of the most sensible men in the House of Commons, has been addressing his constituents at Greenock, and the following excerpts from his speech is worth repeating:—

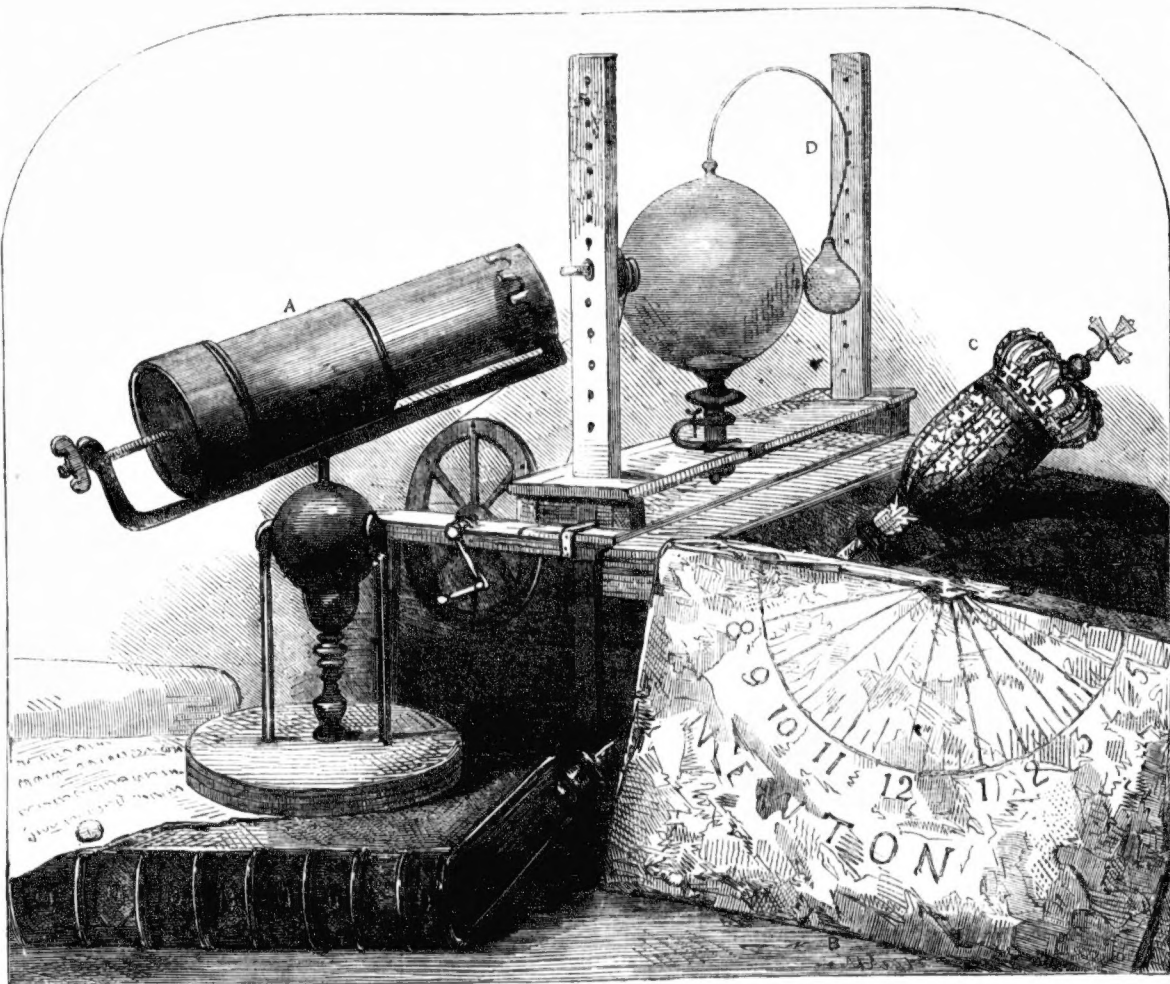
An appeal has been made to the reporters to co-operate in curing the disease of talking by not reporting mere talking members, or exhibiting them as they really appear in the House. Now, certainly the probability may, in one sense, be said to be owing to the reporters. They are generally clever men, and better acquainted with the English language, than most of the talkers; and any credit that such things are often more owing to



EVENING ON THE RHINE.

The picture from which our engraving is copied is the work of C. G. Böttcher, a painter of Düsseldorf, the productions of whose pencil have for some time past excited general admiration on the Continent. "Haymaking in Germany," the illustration which appeared in our Paper some months ago, was likewise from one of Böttcher's pictures. No work of this popular artist has, however, excited so much attention as "Evening on the Rhine." Our engraving, with the help of description, may convey an idea of the composition and characteristic grouping, though the charm of colour, which is one of the chief beauties of the picture, be wanting.

The inn, in front of which the respective groups are ranged, may be supposed to be the identical one alluded to in the German song "Es steht ein Wirthshaus an dem Rhein" ("There stands an inn on the banks of the Rhine"). It is a favourite place of resort for university students in their summer rambles, which circumstance may perhaps account for the Latin inscription over the entrance—"Vinum et panem da." Accordingly, the painter has represented a party of students assembled round a table on the left side of the doorway, sheltered by spreading foliage from the rays of the setting sun. The merry group are drinking, jesting, laughing, and singing, with all that boisterous mirth which usually marks the recreations of German students. The spectator may almost fancy he hears the melodious strain of some favourite *Trinklied* resounding in chorus from the merry group. Further on, to the left, is a party of artists, who, having packed up their pallets and colour-boxes, are enjoying a little frugal refreshment after their day's work. Their quiet and composed demeanour is well contrasted with the animated and noisy mirth of the students. In this group the painter has depicted several young artists of Düsseldorf whose names are more or less known to fame. The figure standing and holding up the goblet of sparkling Rhine wine represents Böttcher himself, the painter of the picture. The old fiddler is, of course, not wanting: his presence is indispensable to make up the picture; and there he sits on the stone bench beside the steps. In the foreground some children greedily devouring their grapes and bread and butter are truthfully and naturally portrayed. On the left of the picture we find a well-delineated group, in which the prominent figures are a girl selling grapes, the landlord of the inn, a young sailor and his sweetheart, and last, not least, the worthy pastor of the village. He is no fanatical priest, and feels that he is doing no wrong in sharing the innocent recreation of his flock. On the extreme left is a figure which no doubt the painter was fully justified in introducing, owing to its frequent occurrence in Rhine scenery—we allude to the solemn-looking Englishman riding on a donkey, and carrying in his hand his indispensable travelling-companion, "Murray's Handbook." In the background flows the golden-tinted Rhine, with steamers, boats, and rafts floating on its surface, and its banks lined with villages and ruined castles, all lighted up by the bright glow of the refulgent sunset.



(A) REFLECTING TELESCOPE CONSTRUCTED BY SIR ISAAC NEWTON.
(B) SUNDIAL MADE BY SIR ISAAC NEWTON WHEN A BOY.

(C) MACE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
(D) DR. PRIESTLEY'S ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

RELICS PRESERVED IN THE ROOMS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

This picture is, in short, so perfect a reflex of the scene that in gazing on it the spectator is involuntarily prompted to repeat the refrain of the popular song, "Mein Herz ist am Rhein."
"Evening on the Rhine" is one of the principal attractions of the present Brussels Exhibition.

RELICS PRESERVED IN THE ROOMS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

It is exactly two centuries since the most famous of our learned societies was established by the Royal charter granted by King Charles II.

The origin of the society seems to be involved in some obscurity: it, however, appears that, in 1645, when academical studies were interrupted in the Universities in consequence of the civil war, divers learned persons formed a sort of club for the purpose of advancing the "new philosophy," or "experimental philosophy," as they called it. These meetings were for some time held at Dr. Goddard's lodgings, in Wood-street; at the Bull Head Tavern, in Cheapside; and sometimes in

hands, the reflecting telescope. In a communication made by Newton to the society he mentions that he had applied himself to the grinding of optic glasses of other figures than spherical. In the beginning of 1666 he discovered that the perfection of telescopes had been hitherto limited, not so much for want of glasses truly figured according to the prescriptions of optic authors (which all men have hitherto imagined), as because that light itself is a heterogeneous mixture of differently refrangible rays. "This made me take reflection into consideration, and finding them regular, so that the angle of reflection of all sorts of rays was equal to their angle of incidence, I understood that by their mediation optic instruments might be brought to any degree of perfection imaginable, provided that a reflecting substance could be found which would polish as finely as glass and reflect as much light as glass transmits, and the art of communicating to it a parabolic figure be also attained. Amidst these thoughts I was forced from Cambridge by the intervening plague, and it was more than two years before I proceeded further. But then, having thought of a tender way of polishing proper for metals, whereby, as I imagined, the figure would also be corrected to the last, I began to try what could be

Gresham College. The subjects discussed were various; and when times became more settled divers of the members retired to Oxford, where they formed a similar society, which worked in harmony with that in London. About this time Evelyn and Cowley proposed the foundation of a learned college near the metropolis; the plans suggested had a somewhat monastic character.

From time to time the rules were altered and improved; the number of members increased, and in 1660 the society was firmly established by Royal charter, and received its present name in 1663, when a second charter was granted. The society consisted of 131 Fellows, of whom eighteen were noblemen, twenty-two baronets, thirty-two doctors, two bachelors of divinity, two masters of art, and eight strangers or foreign members.

Some of the early subjects of discussion now seem strange enough. On July 9, 1660, the King having desired to know "why the humble and sensitive plant stirs or draws back at the touching of it," a committee was appointed to report on the fact.

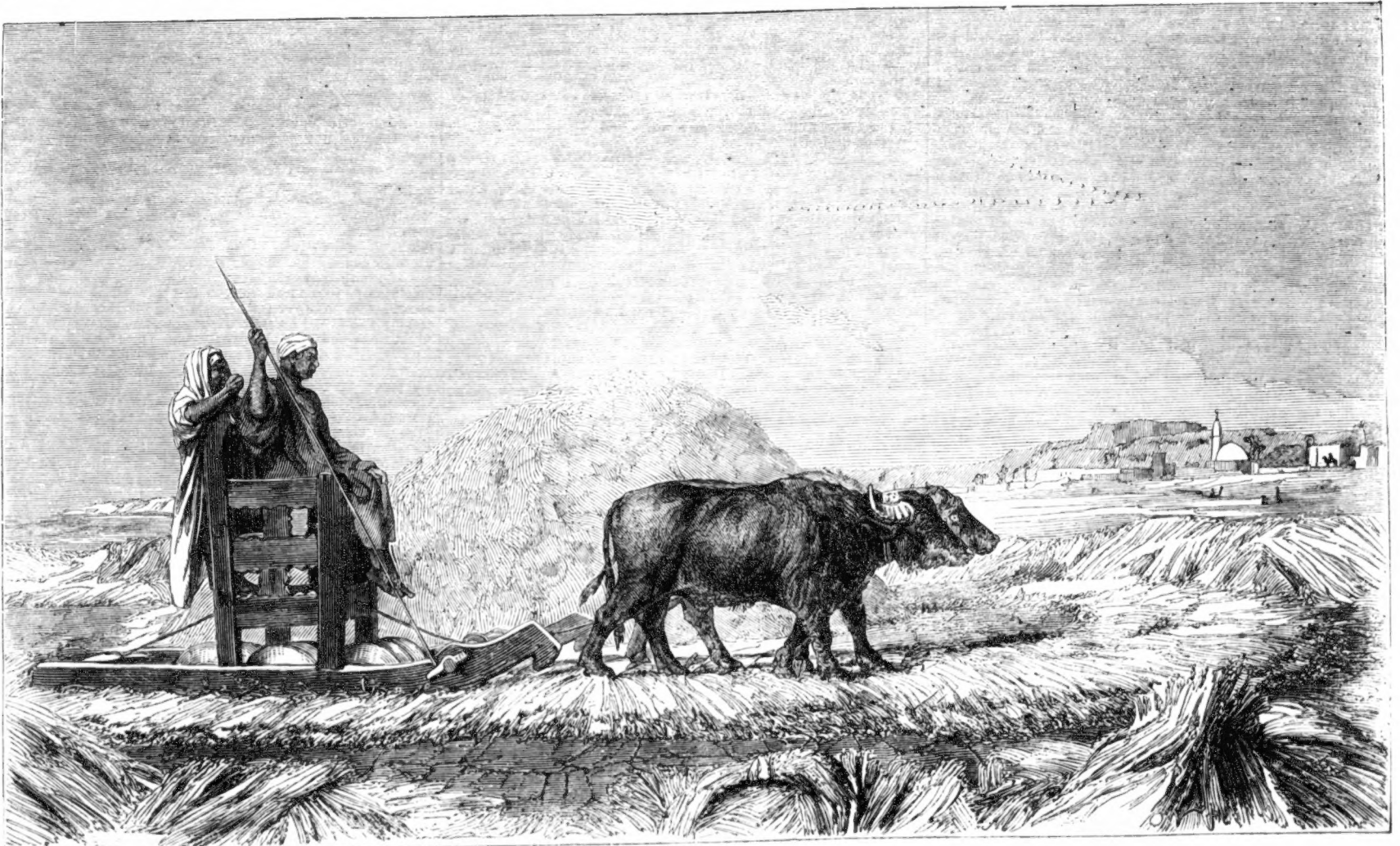
July 24—"A circle was made of the powder of unicorns' horn, and a spider set in the middle of it, but it immediately ran out; several times repeated; the spider once made some stay upon the powder."

On July the 31st Dr. Wilkins made his experiments by blown bladders, the account of which was registered.

Mr. Crowne produced a glass jar, full of the powder of the bodies of vipers, and a gallipot full of the powder of the hearts and livers of vipers.

Other experiments were made, such as the rendering of wood incombustible, the compression of air with quicksilver, the pendulous vibration, &c.

In 1668 Sir Isaac Newton invented, and made with his own hands, the reflecting telescope. In a communication made by Newton to the society he mentions that he had applied himself to the grinding of optic glasses of other figures than spherical. In the beginning of 1666 he discovered that the perfection of telescopes had been hitherto limited, not so much for want of glasses truly figured according to the prescriptions of optic authors (which all men have hitherto imagined), as because that light itself is a heterogeneous mixture of differently refrangible rays. "This made me take reflection into consideration, and finding them regular, so that the angle of reflection of all sorts of rays was equal to their angle of incidence, I understood that by their mediation optic instruments might be brought to any degree of perfection imaginable, provided that a reflecting substance could be found which would polish as finely as glass and reflect as much light as glass transmits, and the art of communicating to it a parabolic figure be also attained. Amidst these thoughts I was forced from Cambridge by the intervening plague, and it was more than two years before I proceeded further. But then, having thought of a tender way of polishing proper for metals, whereby, as I imagined, the figure would also be corrected to the last, I began to try what could be



TREADING CORN IN EGYPT.—(FROM A PICTURE BY LEON GEROME.)

effected in this kind, and by degrees so far perfected an instrument (in all the essentials of it like that I sent to London) by which I could discern Jupiter's four concomitants, and showed them divers times to two others of my acquaintance. I could also discern the moonlike form of Venus, but not very distinctly, nor without some niceness in the disposal of the instrument. This telescope, which is shown in the adjoining Engraving, is still preserved with great care by the Royal Society. In an account of this relic it is said that by its objects are magnified 38 times, when by an ordinary telescope of about 2 feet in length a magnifying power of only 13 or 14 times could be obtained. Newton's instrument is only 9 inches long. Lord Rosse's 6-foot reflector is 60 feet long!

As time passed on the society advanced in importance and usefulness, and the account of its progress is full of interest. We cannot, however, in our present space glance, even briefly, at its history; but would, however, refer our readers to Mr. Weld's admirable book on this subject.

The mace, which is also engraved, is of silver, richly gilt, and was presented to the society by Charles II. It weighs 190oz. avoirdupoise, and consists of a stem, handsomely chased with a running pattern of the thistle, terminated at the upper end by an urn-shaped head, surmounted by a crown, ball, and cross. On the head are embossed figures of a rose, harp, thistle, and fleur-de-lis. Under the crown, and at the top of the head, the Royal arms are richly chased, and at the other extremity of the stem are two shields, one bearing the arms of the society, and the other the following inscription:—

Ex Munificencia Augustissimi Monarchæ Caroli II. Dei Gra. Mag. Brit., Francæ, et Hib., Regis, &c., Societatis Regalis ad Scientiam Naturalem promouenda Institutæ Fundatoris et Patroni. An. Dni. 1663.

Without the presence of the mace no meeting of the society can be legally held. Besides the curiosity of this object as an example of the art-workmanship of a picturesque period, it has for long had another and peculiar interest, it being traditionally said that this was the mace formerly used in the House of Commons, and was the identical "bauble" which Oliver Cromwell ordered to be removed. Mr. Weld has with much patience and care investigated this matter, and the evidence is against this traditional account. Some of the reasons given to show that this mace could not be the "bauble" which has so much historical importance are—that on the 30th of January, 1649, Charles I. was beheaded; and on the 1st of February following a Journal of the House of Commons states that a committee appointed for securing the Crown jewels and other things, late the King's, reported that they have disposed of them under several doors now locked up. The Royal mace was doubtless amongst them. Shortly after the death of the King a discussion took place in the House of Commons as to the propriety of providing a new mace; the use of a mace was decided upon, and this was ornamented with flowers instead of the cross and ball.

On the 9th of August, 1649, it was ordered that "those gentlemen who have charge of the regalia do deliver them at once unto the trustees for the sale of the goods of the late King, who are to cause the same to be totally broken, all gold and silver to be melted down, and the jewels sold to the best advantage." So completely does this order seem to have been carried into effect that at the Restoration an expenditure of upwards of £30,000 was required for new regalia. Amongst the items mentioned are eighteen maces, and it is probable that the one which now belongs to the Royal Society was one of these.

Another object in the group is a sundial, which was formerly in the wall of the house in which Sir Isaac Newton was born. This was cut by the great philosopher when he was a boy. This is now carefully preserved at Burlington House in a glazed case. There is also another relic of Newton in the same place. This is a cast after death from the face of Sir Isaac. This formerly belonged to Roubilliac, the sculptor; and was presented to the society, by Mr. S. H. Christie, in 1839. This gentleman being desirous of purchasing a bust of Newton entered the shop of a dealer situate in Tichborne-street. The dealer had no bust, but said that about fifty or sixty years ago his father had purchased the cast mentioned at the sale after Roubilliac's death. There is also a lock of Newton's hair, and a collection of portraits of eminent members of the society. Recently the electrical machine, which formerly belonged to Dr. Priestly, of Birmingham, has been added to the relics which are so justly prized, and which, as time rolls on, will have an increased value.

THRASHING CORN IN EGYPT.

LEON GEROME, a painter of great celebrity, has during the last few years employed himself in producing pictures illustrating the everyday life of those countries which we generally associate with the early history of mankind. In all these subjects—whether he has laid his scene in Egypt, Italy, or Greece—there is a lifelike truth about the figures and the various accessories of the picture which stamp it at once as a faithful representation. It would seem as though the artist in his youth had thoroughly imbued himself with an appreciation of the greatest works of the old Italian masters, and upon this had laid a superstructure derived from the actual experience and observation of the scenes which he intended to portray. It was in the French Exhibition of 1847 that M. Gerome obtained his first successes, and since that time he has continued to receive the encouragement which should always be awarded to true art. This popular favour may be attributed to the successful results of that mode of study which he so long pursued, since even in the most ordinary scenes which he has chosen for his pencil there is a nobility and purity of conception manifested that at once indicates the influence of the models from which he has studied, although, at the same time, his pictures are both truthful and unaffected. The scene represented in our Engraving might belong alike to the Old World or to the New, for it is taken from a country where the habits of the people, and even the ordinary implements of common life, rarely undergo any change. The two patient oxen drawing the heavy machine over the glowing ears of grain, the dark, bronzed figures resting on the rude platform, the distant city glistening in the hot sun, might all belong to the days of the Pharaohs; but, although from the aspect of the scene itself it would be difficult to identify it with any particular period, this really constitutes one of its excellencies, while at the same time the picture seems to live in that faithful reality which could only have been achieved by the hand of genius.

From time immemorial it has been the custom in the East not to thrash corn, but to employ oxen to tread out the grain. The practice is often referred to in Holy Writ.

THE POISONED RING.—The following story is going the round of the papers:—A gentleman who had two days ago purchased some objects of art at a shop in the Rue St. Honoré was engaged in examining an ancient ring, when he gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp part of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time, when he suddenly felt an indescribable sensation over his whole body, which appeared to paralyse all his faculties, and he soon became so seriously ill that it was considered necessary to send for a medical man. The doctor immediately discovered every symptom of poison by some mineral substance. He applied strong antidotes, and in a short time the gentleman was in a measure recovered. The ring in question having been examined by the medical man, who had long resided in Venice, was found to be what was formerly called a "death ring," in use in Italy when acts of poisoning were frequent about the middle of the seventeenth century. Attached to it inside were two claws of a lion, made of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a crowded assembly, or in a ball, the wearer of this fatal ring, wishing to exercise revenge on any person, would take their hand, and when prising it the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin. This was enough, for on the following morning the victim would be sure to be found dead. Notwithstanding the many years since the poison in this ring had been placed there, it retained its strength sufficiently to cause great inconvenience to the gentleman, as stated.—*Gallianant.*

THERE DIED AT SOUTH SHIELDS, on the 18th inst., a man named William Hudson, ninety-three years of age, who was formerly a Sergeant in the 52nd Regiment, and who was with Sir John Moore when that gallant officer was killed at Corunna. He took the spurs off Sir John after his death, and was one of the six who buried him.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

At Her Majesty's Theatre "Robin Hood" continues to be the great attraction, the house being more largely attended the nights it is performed than on the three other nights in the week which are devoted to the representations of the Italian company. Last week the "Trovatore" was played, with Titiens and Giuglini in the principal parts; and the never-failing "Don Giovanni," with Titiens, Giuglini, Parepa (Zerlina), Vaneri (Elvira), Gassier (Don Giovanni), Vialletti (Leporello), &c.

"Lurline," the "Trovatore," and "The Crown Diamonds" have composed the week's bill at the Royal English Opera. If the operatic managers of Europe ought to erect a statue to Mozart they might certainly be called upon to present a well-filled purse to Signor Verdi. Here is "Don Giovanni" performed in and out of season, and always attracting a fair audience (an overflowing one if the cast is at all remarkable), as if it had been composed only the other day, instead of nearly a century ago, bringing to the management a sure supply of money every year, and to the singers and musicians of the theatre as much reputation as, by the display of their very best qualities, they are capable of obtaining. The "Trovatore," in spite of its vigorous, highly-coloured (perhaps somewhat melodramatic) music, and of its four excellent and well-balanced parts, does not give a great operatic establishment the same opportunities of distinguishing itself in its various departments. Nor will people think quite so much of Signor Verdi eight years hence as they do in the present day of Mozart, whose fame and influence have gone on increasing ever since his death, if we except the quarter of a century of barbarism, anarchy, and bloodshed that followed the French Revolution. Should one ask why we mention Mozart and Signor Verdi in the same paragraph, the question is already answered, because "Don Giovanni" and the "Trovatore" during the last few years have been played a great deal oftener in London than any other two operas. The London correspondent of a German newspaper informed his editor in a letter published at the end of last season that the English were equally enthusiastic admirers of the German classical music and of Italian operas. He did not seem to think the two tastes at all compatible, though it appears to us that people who are really fond of music ought to like good music of every kind; and of its own class the "Trovatore" is certainly a capital specimen, exhibiting the merits and defects of its composer in a more striking manner than any other of his works. Still it does at first sight appear somewhat strange that the masterpiece of the greatest of all composers for the theatre, and the most popular work of a musician who cannot be ranked above the composer of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the "Elixir of Love" (to say nothing of the finale to the second act of the "Lucia," and the whole of the last act of "La Favorita"), who certainly cannot be placed on a level with the composer of "Norma," and who does not approach the composer of "Semiramide" and "William Tell"—it does appear strange, we say, that these two productions of such entirely different orders of merit should excite so much admiration, and apparently from the very same persons. If we look to the libretti of the two operas in question (of which one may be said to be the opera of the day, the other the opera of the century) we find that of "Don Giovanni" excellent, not merely on account of the legend on which it is based (and which, in the seventeenth century, was made the subject of a drama in every great literary country in Europe except England), but also because, however weakly it may be constructed in the way of intrigue, it introduces a great variety of personages and almost every kind of human emotion. The libretto of the "Trovatore," on the other hand, is the wildest and most absurd ever written, so much so that we are sure half of those intelligent amateurs who read their books at the Opera instead of listening to the music could not tell us, even now, when the piece has been six years before the public, what relation (if any) the Gipsy is to Manrico; or why she is so anxious, first, that Manrico should kill the Count; and, secondly, that the Count should not kill Manrico; and, finally, is so delighted because Manrico is killed by the man whom Azucena declares, for the first time, when the curtain is coming down and the audience are preparing to leave the theatre, to be the Troubadour's own brother. There is some interest and some meaning in the story of "Rigoletto," which, moreover, contains the best music Verdi has written; yet when this work was given, on only one occasion, last year, at the Royal Italian Opera, with the best cast imaginable, the attendance was unusually scanty. Probably next season "Rigoletto" will not be performed at all; but we may be quite sure we shall have a certain number of representations of the "Trovatore," which in the meanwhile is now being played one or twice every week at Her Majesty's Theatre and at the Royal English Opera.

The cast of the "Trovatore" at the Royal English Opera includes three débutants, or rather two débutants and a débutante. Let us begin with the latter. Mme. Palmieri has been singing the part of Leonora at one of the Italian theatres—we believe at Rome. She is quite new to the London stage, but has a thorough knowledge of stage business, and acts in the great dramatic scenes of the opera with considerable fervour. Any artist who sings the music of Leonora must, of course, have a voice of considerable compass—at least of two octaves, from C to C—or she could not execute the air of the fourth act. Mme. Palmieri possesses all the requirements for this arduous part. She exhibits that first of all merits in a vocalist, the faculty of singing in tune. She has not one of those pure soprano voices of which the upper notes are the most liquid and the most brilliant, but she gave no sign of weakness in any portion of her performance. We must add that she is certainly not to most advantage in what is called expressive music, and that her style is not equally well suited to airs of rapidity and brilliancy. For instance, she gave more effect to the first movement of Leonora's opening air than to the second, though the whole scene was rendered with much spirit and immensely applauded. On the whole, then, Mme. Palmieri's performance was attended with great success.

Mr. Alberto Lawrence, who, besides having an Italian Christian name, sang fragments of his part in Italian (and small blame to him, considering the unsingable nature of the words in our translated libretti), is also newly arrived from Italy. He has a remarkable rich voice, of the true baritone character (as distinguished from that of the broken-down tenor and of the forced-up bass). From time to time he sings admirably, but occasionally his voice runs away with him or he with his voice. Which is the "Mazepa" and which the "Wild Horse" we cannot determine, but we fancy that the strange flights that are occasionally noticeable in Mr. Lawrence's singing might, after all, be very easily controlled. He appeared to us to aim too much at giving dramatic intensity to his singing. If he could only contrive to calm "the tempest of his heart," and think with something like composure of his Leonora, and "Il balen del suo sorriso," his really beautiful voice would produce far more effect than it does at present in the Count di Luna's celebrated solo.

Mr. Theodore Distin sings carefully, and seems to have some good natural qualities, but the vigorous, strongly-accentuated air given to Ferrando loses all character as delivered by him. It must be remembered, however, that this was Mr. Distin's first appearance, and that Ferrando's solo never produces any effect except in the hands of a thoroughly experienced dramatic singer; for which reason the part is rather an ungrateful one, inasmuch as the Count's head villain (which we take Ferrando to be, but without being prepared to swear to the allegation) has scarcely nothing else to sing in the whole course of the opera.

Mr. Haigh's performance of the part of Manrico is well known, but not sufficiently so to those who have not heard him sing it this season. He has much improved, and gave the first air—the most characteristic in the part—and, above all, the air to Leonora in the third act ("Ah! si ben mio") to perfection.

The orchestra and chorus were, as they always are at this theatre, admirable; and the performance generally was marked by great completeness.

With regard to the first performance this season of "The Crown

Diamonds" we need only say that Miss Louisa Pyne, as Catarina, sang as brilliantly and as exquisitely as she always does in this part, than which none is better suited for the display of her admirable qualities as a vocalist; and that Mr. Harrison, as usual, gave a most effective representation of the wandering Queen's enterprising and constantly-mystified lover. On the French stage this character is always assigned to a second tenor; but Mr. Harrison gives it remarkable prominence, and has succeeded in making it one of the best of his impersonations.

At Exeter Hall, where Dr. Pech is directing with great ability "The People's Philharmonic Concerts," one evening has been devoted to a performance of "The Messiah," and to-night (Saturday) the "Stabat Mater" is to be given. Of these excellent entertainments we must speak next week.

LAW AND CRIME.

It is no doubt fitting and proper that the extraordinary incidents of the Road murder should even now, from time to time, form the subject of comment and discussion in our journals. Not but that at least a dozen undiscovered infanticides are recorded in the papers every month, but because this especial case illustrates more strikingly than any other the mischief at the root of our detective system. It is right to say, and indeed clearly deducible from the facts, that the suspicion of guilt in this matter lies in a narrow circle enough; it is even allowable to declare that the nursemaid, Elizabeth Gough, is especially open to such suspicion, at least as far as complicity is concerned, for this has been the direct opinion expressed by competent judicial authorities after a long and public investigation of such evidences as not even the blunderings of "acute detectives" have afforded time and opportunity for destroying. But we cannot help considering it injudicious, not to say cruel and wicked, to go, as some of our contemporaries have gone, so much further as almost directly to charge with this detestable deed the person who appears to have had the smallest possible object in the destruction of the victim, and to add to the grief and bewilderment of a desolated family by throwing the odium of the crime upon the chief of the household. This is what the *Times* appears to be doing, not only by the admission of "correspondence," real or fictitious, but in its more authoritative leading articles. We believe it to be the general opinion that the actual murder was committed by a man. The nature of the wounds inflicted upon the body—one of them, be it remembered, severing the neck of a child to the very spine in a single gash, and the other showing a stab to the heart—clearly point to a man as the perpetrator. On the other hand, the careful restoration of the bedclothes after the abstraction of the blanket, clearly indicates a female accomplice before or after the fact. The absence of any bloodstains upon the apparel of any inmates of the house, of any footmarks upon the carpet, and even of any weapon in the house by which the wounds might have been inflicted, tend to show that the murderer did not return to the house. The *Times*, with cruel ingenuity, dwells upon every circumstance by which suspicion may be cast upon Mr. Kent. He did not discharge the nursemaid from his employ, for instance. Of course not; to have done so would have been to set her at liberty from surveillance of the most direct and searching kind. Mrs. Kent declares that on the night of the murder Mr. Kent did not leave her side certainly for a quarter of an hour. Even on this the *Times* raises a question of his innocence, by asking "How does she know that?" If Mrs. Kent had said he did not leave her side for a moment, her evidence might have been more liable to such a question; but because she will speak the truth only so far as she thinks she safely can her word is to be taken not in favour of, but against, her husband. Had she said, on the other hand, that she was awake every hour, the *Times* writer might have, with greater show of reason, inquired whether the affair might not have been completed in any intermediate half-hour throughout the night? But, in fact, it is not the question whether Mrs. Kent was awake or asleep at any other period whatever of the night than that in which this dreadful crime was taking place. And she declares that she heard the motion of the window, through which, as far as one can judge, the murderer actually passed. Is it likely that she, being then sufficiently awake to remark the noise, would not have instantly missed her husband had he not been at her side? To suppose Mr. Kent guilty must be to imagine two improbable things. Either he stole barefooted along the garden, and, having slaughtered the child, whose blood flooded the floor of the outbuilding, returned to bed without causing a single tell-tale stain upon the linen; or he must have put on his boots or shoes, left his wife, returned, and again put them off, without awakening her or leaving a single footmark. Either of these is improbable enough; but still more improbable is his guilt when we remember that in the clumsy attempt made to incriminate his unfortunate daughter the principal endeavour of the prosecution was to show the favouritism exercised in the family towards this child. The younger children are, as if by a natural law, generally the favourites of the parents, and it was shown that Mr. Kent had expressed his predilection for this one, by anticipating his superiority over his elder brother, when both should arrive at manhood. We admit the possibility of misconception of some of Mr. Kent's acts after the horrible occurrence, his apparent want of animus against the nursemaid, for example. But who can tell what may have been the strong and honorable struggle within himself to repress feelings which, if allowed expression, could only have obstructed the path of justice? Is it likely, in other matters, that a parent suffering under the shock and horror of such an affliction would behave on any point exactly as a gentleman, calmly writing to the *Times*, months afterwards, imagines he ought to have done? The case is beset with difficulties, we allow; but the difficulties in the way of a theory of Mr. Kent's criminality appear to us, so far as the evidence goes at present, of a kind which it would be criminal to attempt to surmount. On the other hand, every incident at present made public tends to show that this murder was committed by a man not an inmate of the house, a man who carried off with him his reeking weapon and his stained garments, who did not return that night to the scene, and who is known to a female then inhabiting the premises, who smoothed the bed after he had gone off with the child, and who drew down the window after him, simply leaving it unfastened to afford a ground for the belief in a clandestine entrance having been effected. As for the chances of the discovery of the murder, we can scarcely believe but that the most important of the evidences, including Miss Constance's bedgown, evidently stolen for the purpose of diverting suspicion into the wrong channel, have been long since destroyed. Little now remains save moral means, of which the constant and persistent agitation on the subject in the papers is no small element, unless, by the employment of some one or other of the recently-discovered marvels of psychological science, a power could be exercised which, while paralysing the secretive powers of the will, should leave the tongue obedient to an impulse commanding it to utter forth the secrets of the heart. Such a power, marvellous and terrible as it may appear, is by no means unknown or unrecognized in these days. Its exercise might bring forth language unreceivable as legal evidence, but none the less valuable in the way of setting inquiry upon a track which has hitherto eluded every other attempted means of discovery.

A man named Oxley was charged at Worship-street with having attempted to obtain money from the Duke of Beaufort by means of a fraudulent begging letter. The letter purported to be written by "the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, of The Grove, near Hull." Certain inaccuracies of style led his Grace to doubt its authenticity, and he accordingly wrote to the Hon. and Rev. W. Howard, Vicar of Rotherham, who replied, repudiating the impostor. So far there is nothing more interesting in the matter than in the ordinary run of begging-letter impostors. But it happens curiously that the letter of the hon. and rev. gentleman, of which we subjoin a copy, does not appear one whit less eccentric in style than that of the impostor. *Eccce signum!*—

The Rev. and Hon. Mr. Howard presents his compliments to the Duke of Beaufort, and in reply to the letter received this morning begs to acquaint the Duke that he knew nothing at all of those to whom he alludes; that he never wrote a letter to the Duke from Cottingham, near Hull, or anywhere else, nor does any one of the name of Howard live at Cottingham. There is only one other Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howard, but he is not at Cottingham. He is ill, and brother to Lord Carlisle. Mr. Howard neither writes begging

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